

ARMY NEWS.

CONCERNING THIS AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The latest Army items compiled by "The Times" Special Army Reporter - Leaves, Furloughs, Changes of Station, Etc.

The following is a résumé of the week's news from Gen. Miles's headquarters:

By authority of the Secretary of War, six months' furlough granted Sergt. Alexander Cheatham, Troop I, Tenth Cavalry, Ft. Verde.

Four months' furlough granted Sergt. Levi Bradley, Troop E, Tenth Cavalry, Ft. Grant.

Company D, Ninth Infantry, stationed at Nogales, Ariz., has been relieved and ordered to station at Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

Lieut. J. A. Perry, Tenth Infantry, ordered from Ft. Selden, N. M., to report here to the Chief Quartermaster.

A general court-martial is appointed to meet at San Carlos, Ariz., on the 18th inst., with Maj. Emil Adams, Sixth Cavalry, president, and Second Lieut. William G. Elliott, Ninth Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

Private Benjamin Nichols, Company B, Ninth Infantry, acting as hospital steward, has been ordered from Ft. Wingate, N. M., to duty at Ft. Thomas, Ariz.

Private Charles Schroeder, Company C, Ninth Infantry, Ft. Apache, ordered to report for duty at regimental headquarters.

By authority of the Secretary of War, a furlough for five months granted Capt. Louis Bechler, Company H, Ninth Infantry, to take effect after re-enlistment.

The post leave of Capt. W. W. Budd, Fourth Cavalry, extended ten days on account of sickness.

Thomas Shugrue, late private, Troop A, Fourth Cavalry, was ordered sent under guard from Ft. Lowell to the Kansas State Penitentiary at Lansing, Kan., the prison designated by the Secretary of War for the execution of so much of the sentence in his case as relates to confinement.

An extension of seven days to his post leave granted First-Lieut. James Parker, regimental quartermaster, Fourth Cavalry, Ft. Huachuca.

ARMY SETTINGS.

Headquarters of the Army - By direction of the Secretary of War the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Subsistence Department have been ordered:

Capt. Wells Willard, from duty at Washington to temporary duty Boston (Mass.) as Purchasing and Depot Commissary; Maj. Thomas C. Sullivan, from duty at Boston to station at St. Paul (Minn.) as Chief Commissary, Department of Dakota; Capt. Charles B. Peurre, from duty at St. Paul to station at Ft. Leavenworth as Chief Commissary, Department of Missouri; Maj. Thomas Wilson, from duty at Ft. Leavenworth to duty at Chicago as Purchasing and Depot Commissary; Maj. John W. Barringer, from duty at Chicago to duty at Omaha (Nebr.) as Chief Commissary, Department of the Platte; Maj. John F. Hawkins, from duty at Omaha to duty at San Francisco as Chief Commissary, Division of the Pacific, to relieve Maj. M. E. Morgan, who is being relieved; he is ordered to proceed to Boston to relieve Capt. Wells Willard, who will then proceed to Chicago (Wyo.) for duty.

Leave of absence for six months granted Lieut. John H. Willis, Twenty-second Infantry.

Capt. George E. Pond, Assistant Quartermaster, ordered on business from Ft. Riley, Kan., to New York city.

Leave for three months, on surgeon's certificate, granted Capt. William N. Sage, Eleventh Infantry.

Lieut.-Col. George A. Forsyth's (Fourth Cavalry) leave has been further extended two months.

The following enlisted men have been transferred from the line to the hospital corps, as privates: Gus T. Westcott, Troop E, Second Cavalry; Richard H. Weissker, Company H, Nineteenth Infantry; Hiram McDowell, general service, Company B, Sixth Cavalry; Henry F. Hacke, Troop A, Sixth Cavalry; George Fulton, Company A, Twelfth Infantry; Joseph A. Hays and Henry Gallop, Company E, Thirteenth Infantry; Charles Koch and Anthony M. Kirchner, Troop M, Sixth Cavalry; Augustus Tracey and Orisford Stiles, Company G, and Jeremiah Clifford and W. M. Haskell, Company I, Twelfth Infantry; Samuel S. Rothman, Company D, Tenth Infantry; and Frederick Blinder, Company E, Twelfth Infantry.

First Lieut. Thomas Cruse, Sixth Cavalry, promoted from Troop E to Troop L, has been ordered to join Troop at Ft. Stanton, N. M.

Capt. Arthur Morris, Fourth Artillery, and Charles G. Gordon, Sixth Cavalry, having been found incapacitated for active service, were on the 5th inst. retired from active service in conformity with section 1251, Revised Statutes.

On his own application, after thirty years' service, Maj. Daniel Madison, Seventh Cavalry, on the 5th inst. was retired from active service, and ordered to his home.

Leave of absence for four months granted Capt. Colman Angus, Second Cavalry.

Two months' leave granted Capt. Gilbert E. Overton, Sixth Cavalry.

Maj. W. B. Hughes, Quartermaster, retired from duty at Washington, and assigned to the Department of the Platte, as Chief Quartermaster, to relieve Maj. George B. Dandy, who, upon being relieved, is to report to the Quartermaster-general for duty.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Saville, Lieut.-Col. Benjamin C. Card and First Lieut. Constantine Chase were ordered to assemble in Washington City to examine into and report upon the qualifications of applicants for appointment as superintendents of national cemeteries.

Maj. William E. Creary, paymaster, has been assigned to duty at Omaha, Neb.

A further extension to include November 26th, has been granted Maj. Joseph W. Whann, paymaster, recently assigned to duty at Tucson.

Private Patrick McKeogh, Company E, Battalion of engineers, upon his own application, was placed upon the retired list September 30th.

Division of the Atlantic - Leave for fifteen days granted First Lieut. John B. Eaton, Third Artillery, Washington Barracks.

A furlough for four months granted Corp. Michael E. Muller, Company E, Eleventh Infantry.

Col. Charles Sutherland, medical director, Division Atlantic, visited Ft. Monroe last week on public business.

The commanding officer, Ft. Hamilton, under instructions from division headquarters, granted Private Fred Lange, band, Fifth Artillery, on 4th inst., a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea.

Leave for twenty days granted Capt. Charles Morris, Fifth Artillery, Ft. Columbus, N. Y. H.

Col. William D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant General, has been granted one month's leave.

The commanding officer, Ft. Hamilton, under division instructions, granted six months' furlough to Sergt. Alonzo Ray, Battery I, Fifth Artillery.

One month's furlough granted Sergt. Nicholas Lawler, Battery C, Fourth Artillery.

Capt. George E. Anderson and a number of his troop, were ordered from Ft. Myer, Va., to Ft. McHenry, Md., as witness before the General Court in session there, last week.

Leave for fifteen days granted First Lieut. William E. Hamilton, Fifth Artillery, Ft. Columbus, N. Y. H.

Leave for ten days granted Col. John C. Tabbutt, First Artillery, Ft. Mifflin, Pa.

Division of the Missouri - Furloughs for four months each granted First Sergt. David Badie, Troop B, Ninth Cavalry, and Corp. Samuel Rockwell, Company E, Ninth Infantry.

First Lieut. O. M. Smith, Twenty-second Infantry, A. D. C. to Gen. Stanley, is now performing duties of Adjutant-General, Department of Texas, temporarily.

Two Chaplains, E. W. J. Lindstrom, granted fifteen days' leave, Ft. Keogh, Mont. Furloughs for four months each, with permission to go beyond the limits of the division, were granted Private Fritz C. F. Baum, Troop K, Eighth Cavalry, and Private William T. Elderkin, Troop G, Seventh Cavalry.

Leave for one month granted Lieut.

REAL ESTATE.

"THE TIMES" COMPREHENSIVE WEEKLY REVIEW.

Six Hundred and Eighty-One Transfers Recorded in Six Days for an Aggregate Consideration of \$1,346,150 - Classified Summary of Sales.

Business in real estate is still booming, and although the following summary of transfers for the past week does not show quite so many large sales as usual, still, this is fully made up by the increased number of the smaller transactions, thus making the average reach about the same figures as in the summaries published earlier in the season.

On Monday there were 33 transfers for a nominal consideration; 32 under \$1000, aggregating \$21,190; 41 between \$1000 and \$5000, aggregating \$23,466; 6 between \$5000 and \$10,000, aggregating \$44,509; 3 over \$10,000, aggregating \$141,700; total, 123, aggregating \$202,865.

On Tuesday there were 16 transfers for a nominal consideration; 36 under \$1000, aggregating \$15,789; 45 between \$1000 and \$5000, aggregating \$91,518; 4 between \$5000 and \$10,000, aggregating \$27,500; 9 over \$10,000, aggregating \$39,500; total, 104, aggregating \$154,307.

On Wednesday there were 15 transfers for a nominal consideration; 38 under \$1000, aggregating \$15,107; 32 between \$1000 and \$5000, aggregating \$92,600; 3 between \$5000 and \$10,000, aggregating \$24,400; 2 over \$10,000, aggregating \$45,000; total, 85, aggregating \$177,107.

On Thursday there were 40 transfers for a nominal consideration; 38 under \$1000, aggregating \$16,467; 36 between \$1000 and \$5000, aggregating \$77,091; 7 between \$5000 and \$10,000, aggregating \$48,650; 3 over \$10,000, aggregating \$84,000; total, 124, aggregating \$226,208.

On Friday there were 46 transfers for a nominal consideration; 34 under \$1000, aggregating \$16,889; 36 between \$1000 and \$5000, aggregating \$94,387; 5 between \$5000 and \$10,000, aggregating \$28,500; 6 over \$10,000, aggregating \$65,150; total, 121, aggregating \$204,926.

On Saturday there were 25 transfers for a nominal consideration; 34 under \$1000, aggregating \$14,744; 37 between \$1000 and \$5000, aggregating \$70,079; 15 between \$5000 and \$10,000, aggregating \$97,430; 3 over \$10,000, aggregating \$42,500; total, 111, aggregating \$224,753.

During the week ending Saturday, October 15th, there were 173 transfers for a nominal consideration; 239 under \$1000, aggregating \$98,330; 231 between \$1000 and \$5000, aggregating \$607,172; 39 between \$5000 and \$10,000, aggregating \$207,000; 19 over \$10,000, aggregating \$600,900; total, 601, aggregating \$1,346,150.

ON THE HOMESTEAD.

Best and Cheapest Lot! No Mistake! Rialto, the beautiful! the healthful! Rialto, the picturesque! the esthetic! Rialto, the home of fair women, brave men and beautiful children; where growth to perfection of mind, body, and soul, and all the semi-tropical fruits; where strawberries, bananas and pineapples flourish; where fresh vegetables are grown every month in the year. This is the place for homes. This is the place for investors. Buy broad acres in this beautiful citrus tract. It is not only safe, but you will double, treble and quadruple your money. Compton & Shively, 16 North Spring street.

Rialto. The town for health and for beauty, three and a half miles from San Bernardino. A large hotel will soon be completed, an elegant depot and many fine residences. Messrs. Bonebrake, Howes and McNeill are each building a \$2000 residence. A motor road will be built at once from San Bernardino to Rialto. For full particulars address Lewis Shively, 16 North Spring street, Los Angeles, or Compton & Shively, San Bernardino, California.

The Old Mission Tells a Tale. The old Jesuit Fathers made no mistake when they established their mission. Having the whole country to select from, they invariably chose wisely. Go to Porter Land and you will find a man and a woman and a child, and you will be convinced. Office, Los Angeles National Bank building, First and Spring streets.

This is the Day. To go out and see the George Dalton, Sr., tract. These fine lots are by way below the market price, and the street-car ties and rails laid past the property. Call on Charles Victor Hall at 2 p.m. and see the lots; 41 S. Spring st.

This Winter's Index. Will be 100,000 people. They will want lots in the Wolfkill tract, so don't be afraid to invest while the prices are low.

Exclusive agency for the famous Superior ranges. The very best made. E. E. Crandall & Co., 123 and 125 West First street.

Notary Public and Commissioner. For New York State and Arizona Territory. G. A. Dobinson, 25 N. Main street, upstairs.

The largest line of house and kitchen furnishings ever shown in the city. E. E. Crandall & Co., 123 and 125 West First street.

Battle of Gettysburg. Visitors should attend the great battle of the late war.

For the latest out in fancy pantaloons call on Short Bros.

The Grand Hotel Rosecrans now in course of construction.

Unclassified.

For Catalina Island. WILMINGTON TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S STEAMER FALCON. (J. W. Simmie, Master.) Will sail for this island as follows: Leaving the S. P. R. R. Co.'s wharf at San Pedro at 1 o'clock p.m., returning next day to connect with 8 a.m. train.

THURSDAY.....September 24th
FRIDAY.....September 25th
TUESDAY.....September 26th
WEDNESDAY.....September 27th
THURSDAY.....September 28th
FRIDAY.....September 29th
TUESDAY.....September 30th

FARE FOR ROUND TRIP.....\$4.00
TICKETS GOOD FOR ANY TRIP OF THE SEASON.

WILLIAM BANNING, Manager. San Pedro, Cal.

RAILROADS

To Redlands, Lugonia, Crafton and Montone. Pending the completion of railroads from Colton and San Bernardino to the above named places (now being constructed) it has become necessary, in order to accommodate the rapidly increasing travel, to add to the present facilities. Two stage daily from San Bernardino.

Beginning on the 1st of September a four-hour Concord coach will meet all passenger trains at Brookdale Station on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

All persons desiring to visit East San Bernardino Valley, the prettiest and most lovely valley in the State, will find the coach at the above station.

TRY THE NEW STYLE

Old Judge CIGARETTES. THEY ARE THE BEST. ALBERT MAU & CO., 31 N. Main St., Sole Agents.

GOING!

GOING!

= 24 = HOUSES = 24 =

AT

ROSECRANS!

NOT SHANTIES, BUT BEAUTIFUL HOMES, COSTING FROM \$2000 TO \$6000 APIECE.

\$240 Per Lot, on the Homestead Plan.

Don't get left, as you are certain to be if you omit to invest in a lot at Rosecrans, with a chance of drawing one of these fine houses.

The Easiest Terms Ever Offered.

\$40 Down, \$10 Per Month, Without Interest.

No Poor Lots in the Tract! Prices Will Soon be Raised!

OUR MOTOR ROAD, NEARLY COMPLETED, WILL BE RUNNING INSIDE OF TWENTY DAYS!

Thus Bringing the Townsite of Rosecrans Within 35 Minutes of the Courthouse.

Work is proceeding rapidly on the magnificent hotel, and all the houses will be ready for occupancy on the day of drawing. Good water piped on the ground. Free carriages daily. For further particulars, maps and circulars call at our office.

E. R. D'ARTOIS & W. L. WEBB, OWNERS,

Rooms 8 and 9, Wilson Block, - - - 24 West First Street, - - - Los Angeles, California.

Real Estate - Hicks Tract.

\$177,500 GIVEN AWAY AS PREMIUMS \$177,500

To Purchasers of Lots

IN THE HICKS TRACT!

FREE CARRIAGE.

1000--Magnificent, High and Sightly, Large Lots, 50x140--1000

IN BUILDINGS - - - - - \$120,000

IN LOTS - - - - - 17,800

IN ORNAMENTING, GRADING AND WATERING - - - - - 40,000

MAKING A GRAND SUM TOTAL OF - - - - - \$177,500

Distributed among purchasers of lots in the tract. I have commenced the erection of the first of a series of twenty houses to cost not less than \$5000 each; one hotel to cost not less than \$20,000. This is choice city property, being only two and a half miles from the very center of the city, located on the famous Brooklyn Heights, commanding one of the finest views to be found in this section of the country. Pure water with every lot. No paper schemes on this tract, but solid facts. Come, visit the tract and see the magnificent buildings now in course of construction and improvements actually being made. Terms easy--\$600 cash; \$190 cash down, \$50 each succeeding month. Maps and circulars on application.

NO. 7 SOUTH MAIN ST., C. W. HICKS.

Real Estate.

Unless You Want to Buy, Don't Read This.

Being directly interested in the building of a standard gauge railroad from Los Angeles along the foothills to Santa Monica, please us in position to offer some gilt-edged bargains at various points along the route. We are sole agents for the sale of lots in Prospect Hill subdivision, in the Lick Tract, where grading has already begun and the building of a \$75,000 hotel, "The Winchester," will be pushed to completion as rapidly as men and material can do it. This is the finest and most beautiful subdivision in the county, and only fifteen minutes' ride from Spring street. The cars will be running to this subdivision by October 20th, and a fine depot will be built immediately. Strangers and tourists are especially invited to call at our office and inspect the plans for the hotel; also maps of subdivisions. We have also several other tracts or subdivisions on the line of railroad and boulevard, which we will be pleased to show our customers at any time. Sunset boulevard, as well as the Foothills Railroad, runs through or near all these tracts, and we can accommodate you with large or small lots or acre tracts on which large profits may be realized. Being interested in the railroad, we can show you just where the depot buildings and sidings will be, so you will know just where to select lots either for business or residence purposes. Our carriage is always ready, and we will take pleasure in showing any one who desires to purchase, or to furnish any information in regard to the above properties. Strangers are particularly invited to make our office their headquarters while in the city, where any information in regard to real estate, or railroad matters will be cheerfully given. We have some fine bargains in city property, houses and lots, in various parts of the city. Also a small hotel at The Palms, doing a fine business.

Rounds, Miller & Co.,

NO. 115 FIRST STREET, UPSTAIRS.

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

between the races in the daytime and...
...and other...
...and other...

A charming little party was given at...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

THE CLUB OF THE 19th CENTURY.
Its Birth, Gradual Development and...
Advantages.

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

GILSON & STRANG,
Real Estate Agents
AND BROKERS,
28 South Fort St., Los Angeles, Cal.

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

\$30,000 FOR \$3,000!

The Monterey of Southern California!

THE MAGNIFICENT AND UNEQUALED

LONGSTREET HOMESTEAD!

THE MOST HIGHLY CULTIVATED AND THOROUGHLY IMPROVED PLACE IN CALIFORNIA, HAVING ON THE GROUNDS ALL THE RARE SEMI-TROPICAL PLANTS, TREES, SHRUBS, VINES AND FLOWERS KNOWN TO BOTANISTS AND FLORISTS, MANY HAVING BEEN IMPORTED AT GREAT EXPENSE, SOME EVEN FROM FAR-ABOUT INDIA.

PROF. GRAY, who fills the chair of Botany in Harvard College, says: "This is the finest and rarest collection of plants and trees I have ever seen, comprising many species not to be found elsewhere in the United States."

CHAS. A. LONGSTREET EXPENDED OVER

\$100,000---In Improving and Beautifying These Grounds---\$100,000

ADDED TO THIS TRACT, THE LATEST THING IN CEMENT WALKS AND CURBING WILL BE LAID THROUGHOUT THE GROUNDS. THIS RARELY BEAUTIFUL PLACE HAS BEEN SUBDIVIDED INTO THIRTY-FOUR LOTS, ANY ONE OF WHICH IS A PARK OF ITSELF. THEY WILL BE SOLD AT THE UNIFORM PRICE OF \$8000 EACH. THE MANSION AND GROUNDS IMMEDIATELY SURROUNDING BEING CALLED ONE LOT. THIS THE LUCKY PURCHASER WILL GET FOR \$8000. YOU CAN SAVE YEARS OF VEGETATION AND TOIL AND MUCH MONEY BY BUYING A HOME IN THIS TRACT.

FULL PARTICULARS AND TERMS OF

Mackey-Burnham Investment Comp'y,

NO. 14 SOUTH SPRING ST., OPP. THE NADEAU.

17,000--ACRES--17,000

Of the Finest Fruit & Alfalfa Lands.

Only six miles from Los Angeles. An abundance of water. Three railroads to Los Angeles. Main line of Southern Pacific Railroad to San Francisco passes through these lands. At prices now asked you can make 100 per cent. in ninety days. Sales in Providencia in six months, \$438,000.

==BURBANK==

The Sightliest Location in Southern California.

Eight miles from Los Angeles. Twenty-eight trains to and from Los Angeles every twenty-four hours. \$5 for thirty round-trip tickets. Plenty of pure cold mountain water now piped to each lot. Lots have advanced 400 per cent. in six months. Sales in Burbank in six months, \$250,000.

FOR MAPS, PRICES, TERMS, ETC., APPLY TO

Providencia Land and Water Company,

NO. 12 SOUTH SPRING ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

OR TO EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING DIRECTORS:

L. T. GARNSEY, Room 16, Bryson Block.

G. W. KING, No. 118 West First Street.

W. H. GOUCHER, Room 12, No. 14 Spring St.

J. DOWNNEY HARVEY, No. North Spring St.

JAMES MCCUDDEN, Valjejo, California.

GRAND CENTRAL RAILROAD DEPOT.

The Wolfskill Orchard Tract.

City business property. Most desirable lots to purchase for good permanent investment. The cheapest property in town. Call at No. 20 West First Street, Los Angeles Land Bureau, and all parties will be driven over the property free of charge.

The most beautiful depot west of the Rocky Mountains.

G. W. FRANK, President.

ROYAL TRACT!

Figueria Street, near Jefferson Street,

IS NOW ON THE MARKET AT LOW FIGURES, \$600 AND \$650.

For Sale by ROYAL, 115 W. First St., Los Angeles

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

...and other...
...and other...
...and other...

THE TIMES

Published Every Day in the Year
except on Sundays and Public Holidays

Subscription Rates	Per Annum	Per Month
By Mail, Post Paid	\$3.00	\$0.25
By Carrier, Delivered	\$3.50	\$0.29
Single Copies	10 Cents	
Advertising Rates	See Page 10	

The Times is the only morning newspaper published in Los Angeles that owns the exclusive right to publish the telegraphic "bulletin" of the Associated Press, the greatest news-gathering organization in the world. Its franchises have recently been renewed for a long term of years.

Subscribers, when writing to have the address of their paper changed, should also state the former address.

Contributions for the relief of the victims of the earthquake in California, and for the relief of the victims of the earthquake in California, should be sent to the Times-Mirror Company, 1234 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Times-Mirror Company, 1234 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
H. O. OTIS, President and General Manager.
ALBERT MCARDLAND, Vice-President and Managing Editor.
W. A. SPALDING, Secretary.

"The Times" has a larger circulation than any other newspaper published in Southern California.

TO ADVERTISERS.

To insure insertion in tomorrow's TIMES, all advertisements, save only small classified advertisements ("Wants," etc.), must be in all changes, must be handed in at the counter before 5 o'clock this evening.

RENTAL, too, wants more houses for the newcomers.

This great need in San Bernardino is "more houses, more hotels," says one of the journals. So say they all in the south country.

In New York city the American Institute, now holding a fair, boasts as one of its attractions a sample electric railway about 300 feet long, over which visitors are carried for a fare of 5 cents. In Los Angeles people are carried over five miles of electric road for a 5-cent fare. The electric road has ceased to be a curiosity among the dimensions of Los Angeles. What's the use of going to New York to see the sights?

A TRUTH-TELLER from Tulare takes the stand and testifies that he saw no more than 500 John-rabbits chased from the alfalfa fields of that section, where they went to feed; and the Visalia Delta favors a "rabbit day or week," when it shall be made the business of the entire rural population to turn out and slaughter the nimble nuisances. The conejo de Jack is a mighty forager and a fleet footman, whose depredations have become exceedingly destructive in places.

SAN BERNARDINO is in want. The Courier says:

"The town is beset with drunks, vags, tramps, bun, dead-beats, footpads and general frauds, but the police force is too small to keep track of them. And yet, even if we had as many policemen as San Francisco, we would not know what to do with the 'bunch.' We have no jail, at least, the expense for one which we have and are ashamed of has no storage capacity. What we want more police, more court-house, more jail, more jail."

The place is in the transition state between a town and a city, and these things must come little by little.

ANOTHER San Bernardino paper, the Times, makes a loud demand for "more protection." It says the city is "fast filling up with the riff-raff of the country, who come to spend the winter months in this semi-tropical climate, where frost scarcely ever enters, and the tramps, thieves and out-thrusts can rest their weary bones at night with little covering, and need not be at the expense of hiring a room to sleep in," and declares that "the city should increase its police force, in order to hold them in check, and prevent crime and bloodshed." The vicious element in our southern towns needs to be grappled with promptly and vigorously, or it will get a hold that will make it difficult to shake off.

WHEN the San Joaquin rancho was knocked down to the (alleged) highest bidder on the 400-watch, race-horse plan, we feared the sale would not "stick." Our fears have been verified. Judge Hutton has declared the sale off, and this throws the great property back into the hands of the trustees, who have power to sell it to some other "highest bidder." It is for the interest of Los Angeles county that this extensive tract of land be early sold, subdivided into small farms and settled by honest farmers. There is room for scores of settlers upon this 100,000-acre tract. Everything else being equal, it is desirable that a local syndicate get possession of the property—one that will resell it for subdivision, not hold it for speculation or a cattle range.

The notorious party of the name of Berson—Dr. Leo Berson, the peripatetic linguist and alleged successful alinger of Hebrew, Sanscrit, Aryan and other-paralyzed tongues, and mighty wrestler (in his mind's eye) with all knowledge on earth, in the heavens and under the earth—who has had a serious career in Los Angeles, San Diego and all longshore, and been exposed by THE TIMES and other irreverent newspapers, took it into his schismatic, anti-linguistic cubera to keep upon the editorial frames of the McClatchy boys, of the Sacramento Bee, for alleged libel. The case came up yesterday before Judge Buckley, who discharged the defendants, saying their charges had not been disproved. The learned Leo is in a state of mind about the matter, and threatens to do something dire and dreadful. We advise the able but irate doctor to pull down his "waikiki" remove the dripping from his chin and take to the woods before the south-lands of the penning for resume the trail. He is too vulnerable to expose himself longer.

POINTS OF INTEREST

Morrow promised to full yesterday's edition with the following items: Gen. Boulanger taking his arrest quietly... Canada's position regarding the... Events on the turf... St. Louis again defeated by Detroit... Run on a Leadville bank... Doings at the country fairs... Proposed cable from San Francisco to the Farallone Islands... Protest against removal of Apaches to Verde... The Y.M.C.A. convention... Yellow fever in Florida... The Arizona Territorial Fair... Terrible epidemic in Michigan... Large fire at Cincinnati... Geronimo indicted in Arizona... The American Secular Union in session at Chicago... Murder near Napa... Anarchist Parsons appeals to Gov. Oglesby... Burglary at Nevada City... Bank robbery at Elgin, Ill... A Chinese murderer arrested at Rock Island, Ill.

A Pacific Home for Disabled Veterans.

We think the people of Los Angeles fail to appreciate the importance of the subject of locating the Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, for which Congress has made a liberal appropriation. The matter has not received the earnest attention from our busy people which its importance justifies. Other Southern California towns have shown more interest in the enterprise, and put forth more efforts to secure the location.

This indifference on the part of Los Angeles may arise from lack of a full appreciation of the subject. No one who has not seen the large and attractive branch homes in the East can understand fully the desirability of this proposed acquisition.

The home at Dayton, O., for instance, is a magnificent establishment. It is something more than a mere hospital; it is a real home for the disabled defenders of their country, more than 5000 of whom find comfort and enjoyment within its precincts. The buildings are ample, capacious and attractive; the grounds are extensive and beautiful; laid out in fine drives, walks, lawns and flower plots; there are noble trees, rare plants, playing fountains and spreading yards of hotbeds; tasteful cottages and a grand hotel de invalides provide shelter for the inmates; and the whole establishment, instead of being gloomy and hospital-like, is bright and charming. It is, in fact, a noble and beautiful public park, as attractive to visitors as is Central Park in New York. Thither go thousands of all classes on certain days, to enjoy themselves and listen to ravishing music from superb military bands permanently stationed at the home. Parades, reviews and inspections are held with military regularity, and "the pomp and circumstance of glorious war" are there witnessed on a scale second only to the tented field itself, upon which these disabled heroes won honor with their good swords and achieved renown at the cannon's mouth. There are more than a thousand men in the hospital, yet 5000 have passed in review before the commandant on inspection days, marching with the proud step, the perfect alignment, the gallant bearing and the swelling hearts of the same patriot soldiers a quarter of a century before.

These men are objects of the Nation's patrimony, not subjects of charity, and they are made to feel no sense of humiliation because of their position and surroundings. They are proud of their past and content with their present.

These homes are in every way interesting and attractive. The California branch may be made equally so. Congress has made a good beginning by appropriating \$150,000 for the purpose. This will form a nucleus around which thousands will be gathered, sooner or later, resulting ultimately in the erection of an establishment which will be a credit to the coast and the country, and a worthy home for worthy men disabled in the service of their country. There is no branch soldiers' home nearer than Leavenworth, Kas., save the Napa home, which is a State, not a National institution.

The location is worth striving for, and we urge citizens to attend the meeting to be held in this behalf next Monday evening at the Board of Trade rooms. There they may meet one of the managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Capt. William Blanding, the member for California, who will explain the object of his visit and the plans of his associates on the Board, who are to be here next month on this important business.

Where shall the California Branch Home be located? It is the question to be decided, and decided soon. Los Angeles can decide it in her favor if her people will. Let decided action be taken at the earliest practicable moment.

Bankers Want More Legislation.

The American Bankers' Association, lately assembled in convention East, want more National and State legislation favorable to them. One would suppose that banks and bankers had been pretty fairly treated in legislative matters. In fact, the one-sided character of the great bulk of all legislation, both National and State, since the war is openly assigned by labor writers and labor reformers as a prime source of the widespread discontent that prevails among the laboring classes.

With a discontented labor element no nation can be really prosperous or fairly safe—the increase in taxable values and the pomp and glitter of vast fortunes to the contrary notwithstanding. When Rome was at the apex of her grandeur, when Octavius Caesar was proclaimed Augustus, when the Central City had changed from a city of brick to a city of marble, the Roman Republic was on the threshold of its downfall.

Perhaps the time has come when our legislative authorities should pay more attention to the labor and industrial interests of the country than has heretofore been the case. Banks and bankers, monopolies and syndicates,

are well able to take care of themselves. Let us have legislation that will reform, restrict and control them, and that will prove that they do not control legislation.

Report of the K. of L. Legislative Committee.

The report of the Legislative Committee of the Knights of Labor National Assembly, now in session at Minneapolis, is a document well worthy of serious consideration. It deserves attention because—first, it emanates from a deliberative body that represents the largest and best equipped organization of laboring men the world ever saw; and, second, because it deals with matters sensitive and vital, and recommends reforms the righteousness of which is self-evident.

The report further approves the Blair Education bill, the eight-hour day for mail-carriers, the Foran bill in relation to homesteads, and providing that such settlers may borrow \$500 from the Government, secured by the land, at 3 per cent.; demanding that the Government building contracts provide for weekly payments of workmen, and approving the recommendations of the General Master Workman's address in favor of Government control of the telegraph and telephone plants of the country; and to this array of reformatory measures approved the Knights might have added: The nationalization of railroads.

The action of the Knights' Legislative Committee relative to education proves the order to be the staunch friend of our public school system and favorable to compulsory attendance.

The Foran Homestead Bill, which provides, among other things, that each settler may borrow from the Government the sum of \$500, secured by the settler's land at 3 per cent., is something that requires careful consideration and sober thought. True, the Government loaned its credit in vast amounts to railroad and banking corporations, and it is also true that as a business venture, the Government came out of the small end of the horn, and, so far as the Central Pacific Railroad Company is concerned, the Government is still in the horn.

With the balance of the approvals made by the Legislative Committee the country will agree pretty generally.

JOHN BRIGHT, the distinguished English statesman, in reply to a letter from a Canadian friend, gives his views as follows on the liquor question: "I suppose all men will admit that it would be a great blessing if the manufacture, sale and use of drinks which intoxicate were abolished, but it is difficult to imagine a state of society in which this could be done. The whole question and its solution must depend on public opinion, which may agree to restrictions which are impossible to enforce. Long time, and perhaps always, refuse the absolute prohibition which I suppose you are contending for. It seems to me, and probably with you, that a severe system of taxation is almost the only remedy which will meet the case. Success. By this course we may reduce the number of houses where the drink is sold, and thus lessen the temptation, which so many people seem to have, to go to the saloon, and thus to some extent diminish the consumption of what is so great a source of mischief. With only moderate measures have any chance of success."

This level-headed view is the one entertained by the vast majority of men on both sides of the Atlantic who are not cranks of the St. John order.

THE San Francisco Examiner, in its San Bernardino edition, having made the surprising statement that most of the streets of that town are macadamized, the Courier intimates broadly that the rural historian of Mr. Hearst's paper is not only a liar of massive proportions, but a horse-thief of an aggravated type.

This age of invention is accomplishing almost everything, and Southern California seems to keep well in the forefront. Now comes to this county a firm who propose to crush up granite boulders and make a pulp the finest, granite rock sculpture thus it easier to mould than to chisel.

AMUSEMENTS.

After a week of hilarity and nonsense, theater-goers will turn with relief to the legitimate drama, as presented by Travin Mayo and his company, both in numbers and talent. Mr. Mayo has years ranked among the best in his line of acting, and has a carefully chosen support. They open tomorrow night at the Grand in *Nordeck*, a very strong, pure drama, never before given on this Coast, and not an old play anywhere. It is founded on a novel, treating of the Baltic provinces of Russian Poland about a hundred years ago, and is an original creation, excepting where the book could furnish historical or geographical guidance. The plot is simple and singularly in accord in their commendatory notices, and the play has achieved an enviable reputation wherever produced.

The mother of Waldemar Nordeck, the hero, is the daughter of the noble Polish family, Morynski, and shortly after the death of the son leaves her husband, who is of common German origin, whereupon he disinherits her and deprives her of the control of the boy; shortly after the father is assassinated. She marries again, and has another son, Leo, and again becomes a widow. At the opening of the play, Wanda, the mother, arrives at manhood's estate, and the Princess, his mother, sends for him; he hastens to her, hungry for a mother's love, and hails this call as a long deferred cry of his heart for his. With him, on his return to the castle is an uncle, who has brought him up and who is at enmity with the mother. The Princess finds them together, and the coldness called out by the uncle's presence is a blow to Waldemar, who is about to fight with his disappointed mother when a cousin, Wanda Morynski, appears. He recognizes her as one whom he had guided through a forest shortly before, and falls in love on the spot. With his love comes the realization of his neglected education, and he leaves home for a two-year absence, leaving the university, and his mother in charge of the revenues, which she uses to further Polish plots. Waldemar arrives in time to frustrate the schemes of the mother. Bitter scenes follow between mother and son. She sees and recognizes Waldemar's nobility, but, in her anger at her husband's long, ever-growing love for him. The son, Leo, jealous of him, orders him assassinated, and the discovery of this treachery by the mother breaks down all barriers and the great mother love asserts itself even to the abandonment of her Polish schemes of revenge. Wanda also learns of her son's peril and tries to warn him, when Leo, having been killed by mistake, the last act finds peace and happiness diffused over and around all—reconciliation between mother and son, Wanda clasped to his breast, and all his hopes and desires about to be fulfilled. As may be seen from the foregoing outline, there are great possibilities in the play for the best and highest emotions, and Mr. Mayo and his present company are reported as doing the play justice.

Judge Sullivan Objects to His Following Creighton.

An Arizona Grand Jury Finds an Indictment Against Geronimo.

Excitement Over the Removal of the Apaches to Verde.

Brilliant Career of Several of the District Fathers—The Y.M.C.A. Convention—The Napa Sheriff's Strategy—A Stage Robber Nabbed.

By Telegram to The Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—[By the Associated Press.] On motion of Col. Flournoy of the prosecution, Robert F. Morrow, charged with embezzlement, was this afternoon committed to the County Jail by Judge Sullivan, pending trial.

No cause was assigned by Judge Sullivan when he made the order for Morrow's arrest. The millionaire was taken to jail at once, where he was allowed to remain in the Sheriff's office. As far as known no efforts have been made to his release. It is not believed that any of the Superior Judges would grant a writ of habeas corpus, and the Supreme Judges are all in Los Angeles. Morrow's only resort would be to the Federal courts, but it is understood that his friends will make no effort to have him released for the present, as they say they believe his case has been benefited by the arrest.

QUICKLY CAPTURED.

A Stage Robber's Exploit Quickly Followed by Arrest.

AUBURN, Oct. 15.—[By the Associated Press.] The Georgetown stage that left here this afternoon was stopped by a masked highwayman at American River hill, about four miles from this place. Not being able to get out Wells, Fargo & Co.'s box, the robber stood up each of the five passengers, from whom he obtained about \$100 in cash and jewelry. The robber returned to this town and gave the officers a description of the robber. This evening the officer was arrested on the streets of Auburn and is now in jail. He gave his name as Starling. His gun, a Winchester rifle, has been found where he had thrown it, and nearly all the money and other articles have been recovered.

Y.M.C.A. CONVENTION.

Reports of Officers—Some Papers Read—Other Business.

WOODBURY, Oct. 15.—[By the Associated Press.] In the State Convention of the Y.M.C.A. today reports were received from J. G. Crown, President; C. S. Mason, Secretary, and Mr. Meyer, Treasurer of the State Committee. The report showed that the work of the year was successful. A Gen. new association were formed and \$77,000 was subscribed for the building fund.

Fresno city was chosen for the eighth annual convention of the Y.M.C.A. and subscription of \$2000 was taken. Maj. Joseph Hardie of Los Angeles, president of the International Committee, explained its work. C. W. Beers read a paper on "The Social Element in Our Work."

John W. Roberts read a paper entitled: "The General Secretary: His Relations to the Work in the Community." S. S. Paul and E. S. Conline of Los Angeles lectured.

THE APACHES.

Their Removal to Verde Opposed—Geronimo Indicted.

PRESIDENT (ARIZ.), Oct. 15.—[By the Associated Press.] The military authorities here this afternoon were in session to move to Camp Verde, where the Apache Mojave Indians will be removed from San Carlos. A majority of the citizens violently oppose the removal of the Indians, as an indication of coal was recently discovered on the reservation. The action is opposed by the people and by the fact that it lowers the value of lands of the place to have 1000 or 1500 Indians on the reservation. A great many citizens of Verde Valley have been in interview, and almost all expressed opposition to the removal.

ORDERING INDICTED.

TUCSON (ARIZ.), Oct. 15.—The Grand Jury finished their labors today, and made a final report. They found fourteen indictments, among which was one against Geronimo, and an effort will be made to bring him back for trial for murder. Indictments were also found against the Apaches who killed Grace and Diehl last July.

COUNTY FAIRS.

Last Day of the Exhibit at San Luis Obispo.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Oct. 15.—[By the Associated Press.] The San Luis Obispo County Fair closed today. It has been a brilliant success. The stock exhibition and parade this morning interested a large crowd.

First race, trotting, 2-year-olds, two in three, purse of \$300—Franklin won in two successive heats. Monroe took second money. Time, 3:08½, 3:06½.

Second race, trotting, free for all with a claim, purse of \$100—Tamboline won in three heats. Emma took second money. Woods third. Time, 3:08½, 3:08½, 3:01½.

Exhibition race between Nettie, Crown Point and Maud. H.—The time was 2:40, 2:40, 2:40. Maud the next heat. Time, 2:41½, 2:41½, 2:38.

SPORT AT UKIAH.

UKIAH, Oct. 15.—Today was the last day of the Twelfth District Fair. The other days witnessed large audiences, but the largest was reserved for the last, and every one was enthusiastic over the exposition of resources of the Twelfth District. A great number of premiums were awarded today. The competitors were satisfied. The officers of the association were in the city.

First event, match race, half-mile heats, two in three, between Fanny Parnell and Rosewood—Fanny won the first two in 0:33 each.

A trotting race followed between Fred and Sordell, mile heats, two in three—Fred took two successive heats. Time, 2:30 and 2:34½. Billy A. and Tilly B. ran a half-mile dash—Billy won in 0:54½.

Flour sack and Rambler ran a match race of half a mile dash. The latter won in 0:55. One and an eighth miles, between Coolie, Fred C. and Frank Rhoades—Fred won, but Netie took the race. Time, 2:44½, 2:44½, 2:44½.

Frank Coughley and John Cramer then ran a foot race of 220 yards, which Coughley won. Time, 2:44½, 2:44½, 2:44½.

RACES AT VISALIA.

VISALIA, Oct. 15.—This was the last day of the races.

First race, two miles, single dash—Herby took two successive heats. Time, 3:40 and 3:40. Second race, trotting, three in five, free-for-all, purse of \$200—Hayward took two successive heats. Time, 2:37, 2:37. Chief took the next heat, distancing Hayward. Time, 2:40. Chief took the next two heats in 2:40, 2:40, 2:40. The judges declared all pools off on the race on account of alleged fraud.

SANTA CRUZ FAIR CLOSED.

SANTA CRUZ, Oct. 15.—The fair closed this evening with the largest audience of the week. A ball was held at the Ocean House Hall, which was participated in by many people.

Arizona's Territorial Fair.

PHOENIX, Oct. 15.—The Territorial fair, which will open on Monday, promises to be a success.

More About the Attempted Train Robbery.

The Second Bandit Found Dead in His Tracks.

WABUNKA (NEV.), Oct. 15.—This afternoon, at the Pecos Switch, near Santa Fe, New Mexico, a train was stopped by a band of robbers. Jockey Lee McCullough was thrown. He was made unconscious, and fears are entertained of his recovery. The mare was owned by S. J. Dayton, and was valued at \$1000. She was badly gashed.

Franchise Granted.

NEVADA, Oct. 15.—The Board of Supervisors today granted a franchise for an electric railway from Nevada City to Grass Valley to the directors of the Nevada County Land and Improvement Association.

THE BAY'S BUDGET.

Proposed Cable to the Farallones—The Barley Gint—A Bid for the National Democratic Convention.

By Telegram to The Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—[By the Associated Press.] It is understood that when the Chamber of Commerce assemblies on Tuesday a communication to be sent to Chief Signal Officer A. W. Greely, asking him to assist in the project of a telegraph cable to the South Farallone Islands will be presented for the approval of the organization. With it will be a resolution requesting the California delegation in Congress to do their utmost to obtain an appropriation for this purpose.

WABUNKA RECOVERS LAWS.

Several sailing vessels, seized in Bering sea, have been appraised preparatory to being sold. The total valuation of nine vessels appraised is \$42,651. The cases of the others are not yet decided. One of these schooners, the Grace, is bringing \$70,000 worth of sealskins from Shika, and they will be sold.

MORE STEAMERS.

After the first of next month, the Pacific Mail Company will dispatch three steamers to Panama every month, instead of two as at present.

TROUBLE IN THE TRADES.

The Steamship Sailors' Union was expelled from the Federated Trades last evening. It was charged that David McDonald, the secretary, placed men upon sailing vessels at \$10 per month less than the standard of the Coast Seamen's Union.

INSTALLED.

The officers of the Grand Lodge of Masons elected yesterday were installed this afternoon at appropriate ceremonies.

THE SEMINOLE ARRIVES.

The ship Seminole, which started from New York on the ocean race with the Charmer last May, arrived here today ten days behind the Charmer.

WANT THE CONVENTION.

A draft has been prepared by a number of prominent local Democratic politicians to be presented to the National Democratic Committee, calling the attention of the committee to the many advantages to be derived from holding the next National Convention in this city. It reports that California is a close State, and results in Nevada and Oregon are always in doubt, and that the assembly of the party might throw the Pacific Coast electoral vote for the Democracy.

HIGH FREIGHTS ON BARLEY.

Barley shippers complain of high rates. They say that if they could get a reasonable rate to Chicago they could move the big tonnage out of this city by rail in the next few months. According to estimates of experts there are now tied up here 30,000 tons of barley and malted barley.

To View Their Lands.

TUCSON (ARIZ.), Oct. 15.—Ex-Gov. George C. Perkins, Richard Gird and W. F. Garrett of California passed through today going to Sonora to make an examination of their lands. Their possessions amount to over half a million acres. By appointment they will meet Senator Don Cameron at the San Rafael ranch.

They Found the Hidden Hoard.

NEVADA, Oct. 15.—The house of S. Wheeler in this city was entered during the absence of the family, and \$500 hid in a barrel, under some clothes, was stolen, besides a diamond ring.

Open Meeting Knights of Labor.

Under the auspices of Local Assembly No. 44, an open meeting of the Knights of Labor was held last evening at the Old Masonic Hall. The audience was quite large, fully one-third being ladies.

The exercises consisted of short addresses on labor subjects, reading of reports and music. Maj. Isaac Kinney was the first speaker, and his address consisted of a dissertation on the growth of intelligence and conservatism among the working classes.

Miss Jennie Van Nieuwe favored the audience with a piano solo, and was followed by G. L. Stevens in a reading from Whitier, entitled: "The King's Message."

J. D. Bailey delivered an address on "The Labor Problem," and was followed by Mr. Cornvald of Oakland, who introduced, and urged the necessity of establishing a labor journal in Los Angeles.

Joseph Kelly delivered an amusing recitation, entitled: "Hunting a Mouse" after which the meeting dispersed.

Merit Will Tell.

At the fair in the Pavilion the new improved high-arm Davis sewing machine distanced all competitors, and secured the highest and only premium given for the most artistic display of sewing machine art embroidery, etchings on button cloth, silk, satin, linen, etc.; also for the most artistic and durable work.

The Davis was also awarded the highest and only premium given for the most artistic display of sewing machine art embroidery, etchings on button cloth, silk, satin, linen, etc.; also for the most artistic and durable work.

The Davis was also awarded the highest and only premium given for the most artistic display of sewing machine art embroidery, etchings on button cloth, silk, satin, linen, etc.; also for the most artistic and durable work.

The Davis was also awarded the highest and only premium given for the most artistic display of sewing machine art embroidery, etchings on button cloth, silk, satin, linen, etc.; also for the most artistic and durable work.

The Davis was also awarded the highest and only premium given for the most artistic display of sewing machine art embroidery, etchings on button cloth, silk, satin, linen, etc.; also for the most artistic and durable work.

The Davis was also awarded the highest and only premium given for the most artistic display of sewing machine art embroidery, etchings on button cloth, silk, satin, linen, etc.; also for the most artistic and durable work.

The Davis was also awarded the highest and only premium given for the most artistic display of sewing machine art embroidery, etchings on button cloth, silk, satin, linen, etc.; also for the most artistic and durable work.

The Davis was also awarded the highest and only premium given for the most artistic display of sewing machine art embroidery, etchings on button cloth, silk, satin, linen, etc.; also for the most artistic and durable work.

The Davis was also awarded the highest and only premium given for the most artistic display of sewing machine art embroidery, etchings on button cloth, silk, satin, linen, etc.; also for the most artistic and durable work.

The Davis was also awarded the highest and only premium given for the most artistic display of sewing machine art embroidery, etchings on button cloth, silk, satin, linen, etc.; also for the most artistic and durable work.

The Davis was also awarded the highest and only premium given for the most artistic display of sewing machine art embroidery, etchings on button cloth, silk, satin, linen, etc.; also for the most artistic and durable work.

The Davis was also awarded the highest and only premium given for the most artistic display of sewing machine art embroidery, etchings on button cloth, silk, satin, linen, etc.; also for the most artistic and durable work.

The Davis was also awarded the highest and only premium given for the most artistic display of sewing machine art embroidery, etchings on button cloth, silk, satin, linen, etc.; also for the most artistic and durable work.

The Davis was also awarded the highest and only premium given for the most artistic display of sewing machine art embroidery, etchings on button cloth, silk, satin, linen, etc.; also for the most artistic and durable work.

The Davis was also awarded the highest and only premium given for the most artistic display of sewing machine art embroidery, etchings on button cloth, silk, satin, linen, etc.; also for the most artistic and durable work.

The Davis was also awarded the highest and only premium given for the most artistic display of sewing machine art embroidery, etchings on button cloth, silk, satin, linen, etc.; also for the most artistic and durable work.

More About the Attempted Train Robbery.

The Second Bandit Found Dead in His Tracks.

WABUNKA (NEV.), Oct. 15.—This afternoon, at the Pecos Switch, near Santa Fe, New Mexico, a train was stopped by a band of robbers. Jockey Lee McC

BOOKS AND LITERATURE

NEW GLADYSTARS FROM REIMS: BARRAGE PAPERS.

From the Coast Counties—Santa Barbara, Ventura, San Diego and elsewhere—curious and interesting.

San Diego. (Union.)

"I'm a fakir myself, and I've traveled with some pretty tough crowds, but the gang following the circus this trip is a little too many for me, and so I quit and came on ahead to see if I couldn't pick up a bean or two before the army got here. I tell you, partner, they're hard ones, and no mistake. Why, they rob each other when they can't find any one else."

The man was a rough-looking specimen, and rattled off in a slangy style an account of the operations of a band of about 600 thieves, gamblers and confidence men that is following in the wake of Robinson's circus, and will arrive in this city this evening or tomorrow morning. The men have all kinds of swindling games and devices with them, and among the followers are some of the cleverest pickpockets and sneak thieves in the country.

Mr. Ginty stated before the Chamber of Commerce that while in conversation with Commander Emory during his visit here, that the suggestion was made that a health officer be appointed to examine all foreign vessels arriving in the port. Mr. Ginty said that it was approaching the time when San Diego's harbor would be filled with foreign vessels, and that in view of the fact that it had been reported that vessels had already arrived here with sickness on board, it was time that some action be taken.

The office of Tax Collector is beginning in San Diego. No one can be found to accept the place. The main trouble seems to be the smallness of the salary—\$1900 a year. So far as can be learned there are no perquisites connected with the place, and in addition to lots of hard work the Tax Collector has to content himself with \$100 a month and give bond to the amount of \$40,000.

San Bernardino.

(Courier.)

Drunks, vagrants, bugs, dead-beats—there are many of them in town—but what good will accrue to the people at large if the officers arrest them? The present excuse for a jail has no storage capacity to amount to anything, and such little as it affords must be reserved for those perennial visitors, the Salvation Army.

San Bernardino wants a fire department that "will not depend entirely on human main strength and awkwardness."

San Bernardino is to have another bank.

San Bernardino is getting to be a sort of west coast Greenwich. Says the Courier: When two small cities beat one, and two hearts that throb with but a single pulsation get together in Los Angeles they just quietly board the train, make no particular fuss or bother about what is about to happen, and come to this city to seek the civil or ministerial services which we gladly afford them.

Riverside.

(Press.)

Now that we have a fire company of over fifty members organized a move should be made to establish headquarters for them where they can pass their evenings and improve themselves, thus adding to their effectiveness when called on to do duty.

A very severe hailstorm visited Riverside on last week.

Valley Echo.

Nearly \$400,000 worth of property has changed hands since October last.

Last Monday three overland trains came through the Cajon Pass with eleven cars each, all crowded with tourists. The rush is coming.

A fire company has just organized Friday evening, with the following officers: J. N. Keith, captain; Daniel S. Brant, first assistant; Stephen P. Williams, second assistant; George F. Ward, clerk; W. A. Hayt, treasurer.

San Bernardino.

(Free Press.)

A shark's egg was found recently on the beach near Ventura, which measured nine inches in length.

The Ventura people are finding fault with their Chinese "wahoo" man.

(Democrat.)

Immense beanfields yet unthreshed are seen on both sides of the railroad between this town and Santa Paula.

The Democrat wants a boom in street cleaning.

Arrivals of vessels at this port are of such frequent occurrence of late that there is not wharf room to accommodate them, and numbers lie and wait for their turn to come to the wharf.

Santa Barbara.

(Press.)

El Capitan Land Company has filed articles of incorporation, with a capital stock of \$300,000, divided into 3000 shares of \$100 each.

The new bridge spanning the baranca on Ocean avenue, south of the Hotel Arcadia, is completed.

The Los Angeles Times still holds its grip. It is the only city daily which the Santa Monics have every morning with their office.

The management of the Hotel Arcadia have leased the ocean frontage belonging to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company lying between the hotel and the wharf.

(Gleaner.)

Work has commenced on the big hotel. The caravansary is to be known as "The Hotel Del Campo."

BUSINESS.

Service of The Times.

Daily produce continues very high in this city. Choice Butters continues in very limited supply at from 45 to 50 cents per pound wholesale. Cheese is also firm.

Fresh Eggs are scarce at 45 to 47 1/2 cents. Eastern Eggs are in the market in considerable supply and are quoted at 25 to 26 cents.

The Honey market is firm and advancing. Dealing in Grain in this city is very limited just now. The market in San Francisco continues very quiet for Wheat and Barley.

Los Angeles Stock and Bond Exchange.

(Daily quotations, Call 11 a.m. No. 10 North Main street.)

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 15, 1907.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

BONDS.

Los Angeles County..... \$105.00 \$127.00

Los Angeles City..... 111.00

PARTIALS AND MERCHANDISE.

First National..... 125.00

Los Angeles National..... 140.00

Los Angeles County..... 200.00

CON. CAL. AND VAL.

Con. Cal. and Val..... 16.00 16.00

Ophir..... 7.00 8.00

San Joaquin..... 8.00 8.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Simi Ranch..... 125.00

San Jose..... 10.00

L. A. Santa M. L. & W. Co..... 108.00

Los Angeles City..... 100.00

Barton L. & W. Co..... 115.00

Lankershim Ranch L. & W. Co..... 105.00

Union and Company..... 90.00

Home Life Insurance..... 90.00

San Diego L. & W. Co..... 130.00

Porter L. & W. Co..... 100.00

Nadeau Vineyard Land Co..... 61.00

Lake Blaine Valley Improvement Company..... 16.00

Atlantic Hydraulic Cement..... 60.00

Banning L. & W. Co..... 60.00

—10 shares to shares.

Stocks and Bonds.

By Telegram to The Times.

New York, Oct. 15.—Money on call with easy at 2 1/2 to 3 percent; loan, 2 1/2; closed 2 1/2.

Prime mercantile paper, 6 1/2 percent.

Stocks, exchange, dull but steady at 4 1/2 percent for day's bill.

New York, Oct. 15.—The stock market was very active today, and notwithstanding the phenomenal gains at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

BUSINESS.

Service of The Times.

Daily produce continues very high in this city. Choice Butters continues in very limited supply at from 45 to 50 cents per pound wholesale. Cheese is also firm.

Fresh Eggs are scarce at 45 to 47 1/2 cents. Eastern Eggs are in the market in considerable supply and are quoted at 25 to 26 cents.

The Honey market is firm and advancing. Dealing in Grain in this city is very limited just now. The market in San Francisco continues very quiet for Wheat and Barley.

Los Angeles Stock and Bond Exchange.

(Daily quotations, Call 11 a.m. No. 10 North Main street.)

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 15, 1907.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

BONDS.

Los Angeles County..... \$105.00 \$127.00

Los Angeles City..... 111.00

PARTIALS AND MERCHANDISE.

First National..... 125.00

Los Angeles National..... 140.00

Los Angeles County..... 200.00

CON. CAL. AND VAL.

Con. Cal. and Val..... 16.00 16.00

Ophir..... 7.00 8.00

San Joaquin..... 8.00 8.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Simi Ranch..... 125.00

San Jose..... 10.00

L. A. Santa M. L. & W. Co..... 108.00

Los Angeles City..... 100.00

Barton L. & W. Co..... 115.00

Lankershim Ranch L. & W. Co..... 105.00

Union and Company..... 90.00

Home Life Insurance..... 90.00

San Diego L. & W. Co..... 130.00

Porter L. & W. Co..... 100.00

Nadeau Vineyard Land Co..... 61.00

Lake Blaine Valley Improvement Company..... 16.00

Atlantic Hydraulic Cement..... 60.00

Banning L. & W. Co..... 60.00

—10 shares to shares.

Stocks and Bonds.

By Telegram to The Times.

New York, Oct. 15.—Money on call with easy at 2 1/2 to 3 percent; loan, 2 1/2; closed 2 1/2.

Prime mercantile paper, 6 1/2 percent.

Stocks, exchange, dull but steady at 4 1/2 percent for day's bill.

New York, Oct. 15.—The stock market was very active today, and notwithstanding the phenomenal gains at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of the day's gains in the hands of the week.

The leading reorganization success made a revision of feeling among holders of stocks, and the decline from yesterday's depression at the opening of the market, and the fact that the market was depressed throughout, leaving a majority of



Real Estate—Porter Land and Water Company.

SEEING IS BELIEVING, —AND— It Costs Nothing to See.

Free conveyance to train and free trip by train to San Fernando and return every day. We guarantee all we say: Abundant water free. Seventy-room hotel. Street car line. No scale bugs. Acre property and town lots. Cheapest land for the money in the county. Liberal reduction to syndicates or colonists, or to parties desiring to improve.

Porter Land and Water Co.,

JOHN B. BASKIN, Secretary.

Los Angeles National Bank Building, corner First and Spring Streets.

DIRECTORS—Jesse Yarnell, Dan McFarland, L. T. Garney, E. E. Hall, J. C. Byram, E. A. Forrester, and John B. Baskin.

Real Estate—Kenwood Park Tract.

KENWOOD PARK TRACT

-----SPECIAL-----

Adams Street Front Lots, for a Few Days Only!

This is a rare chance. Do not miss it, but apply at once to

F. D. Lanterman & Co., No. 16 S. Spring St.

Real Estate.

Real Estate.

MONTALVO! GLENDALE.

THE CHARMING, NEW SUBURBAN TOWN

—OF—

San Buenaventura!

The Capital of Ventura County.

Great Credit Sale!

—OF—

TOWN AND VILLA LOTS!

To Commence THURSDAY, October 6th.

MONTALVO is situated on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and is 4 1/2 miles east of San Buenaventura, the capital of Ventura County. The town is most admirably situated. It is above the fog line, and commands a most magnificent view of the ocean, the lofty mountains of Ventura and the rich fertile valley. Among the many improvements to be built at once are the depot, costing \$250,000, the hotel, to cost \$50,000, and the Montalvo Seminary, the university of Southern California. MONTALVO has many natural advantages, and is destined to become one of the best towns on the coast. As a health sanitarium it is unsurpassed. The sale will commence simultaneously at San Buenaventura, Los Angeles, San Diego and Oakland. This fine property must be seen to be appreciated, and those purchasing lots from distant points will be allowed a rebate on their railroad fare.

Buy Before the Boom Strikes too Heavy.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS, MAPS AND CATALOGUES, APPLY TO

The Los Angeles Land Bureau,

(A CORPORATION)

20 WEST FIRST STREET.

GEORGE W. FRINK, President.

EASTON, ELDRIDGE & CO., Auctioneers.

Kerckhoff-Cuzner Mill and Lumber Company,

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

LUMBER.

Yards at San Pedro (wharf), Los Angeles (main office), Pomona, Pasadena, Lancaster, Monrovia, Burbank, Azusa, Glendora, Lodi, Redlands, etc.

THIS BEAUTIFUL TOWNSITE, SITUATED 6 1/2 MILES NORTHWEST from Los Angeles, is the coming suburban town. The motor line now building is almost completed. The \$50,000 hotel is finished. Other improvements now under way will be pushed forward as fast as possible.

BUY LOTS IN GLENDALE AT ACREAGE PRICES.

Watch the railroad development throughout this section and you will not be disappointed when you want to realize. CLEAR, PURE WATER! FINEST OF AIR! OVER EIGHT HUNDRED LOTS SOLD! Another advance in prices will be ordered again shortly.

HARBOR VIEW TRACT.

THIS BEAUTIFUL SUBDIVISION IS SITUATED ON THE BLUFF at SAN PEDRO, and commands one of the most magnificent marine views on the coast. For the actual pleasures of a summer at the seashore San Pedro possesses all that can be desired. Boating, fishing, still-water and surf-bathing, sailing, rowing, and every kind of aquatic sport. Buy a lot now, while prices are reasonable. No finer view nor better location can be found on this Pacific Coast for a summer as well as a winter home.

150—LOTS ON THE BLUFF—150

ONLY A FEW OF THE CHOICE FRONT LOTS LEFT! DO NOT DELAY IN SECURING ONE OF THESE! They will not remain at present prices long, and next summer there will be no choice ones to be had. Do not overlook the fact that this property commands the mountain, harbor and ocean view, and is selling for less than one-half the value of other seaside property where they have no harbor.

For full particulars regarding these choice properties call on

BEN E. WARD,

No. 4 Court St., Los Angeles.

Broad Acres

McCoy's Addition to the town of Broad Acres.

Lots 50x160, only \$100, in monthly payments of \$10 per month without interest.

FRANK MCCOYE,

23 North Spring Street.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

SYNDICATES, ATTENTION!

A TOWNSITE OF 157 ACRES, ONE MILE FROM CITY LIMITS, ON Wildwood Station of the Ballona Railroad. Steam dummy railroad alongside. Will sell at once as a great profit. Ready for immediate subdivision. For sale very cheap by

T. WIESENDANGER,

22 West First Street.

BANKING.

GROWTH OF THE BUSINESS IN CALIFORNIA.

Full Text of a Paper Read by Ben C. Wright Before the American Bankers' Association at Philadelphia.

At the recent annual meeting of the American Bankers' Association at Philadelphia an interesting paper on "Business and Banking in California" was read by Benjamin C. Wright. It is probably the most complete exposition of the solid resources of the State and their progress of development that has ever been presented to any body of financiers, and as such THE TIMES presents it in full.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: Eastern eyes are turned toward California, they have not been turned before since the days of the "Argonauts." Eastern ears are opened to the wants and promises of California, never before. Eastern hearts are yearning for California as in no previous period of its history. The causes are various. California in large numbers, and with the view of permanent settlement.

What has brought about this condition of affairs? The causes are various. California has demonstrated its right to exist and to be recognized as one of the foremost States in the Union. It has shown that it is capable of self-support. For thirty-nine years it has held a place in the sisterhood of States. When its star was first added to the field of blue on the flag of the country, there were grave doubts as to the propriety of the measure. Those doubts have long since vanished. The large amount of gold, \$1,500,000,000—added to the world's stock of specie by California has not only given her the name of the Golden State, but has given her a fame among the nations of the earth which no other State can claim. That gold did much to prevent a disruption of the United States in 1861 to 1865, when the Government's credit was low.

California has shown a greater wealth in her soil than in her mines. While mining in this State has not been abandoned, and will not be for years, if at all, greater attention has been paid to agriculture, and with better and more permanent results. The variety of soil and climate make it possible to raise here everything that can be produced in any or all the States in the Union. No other State has so much inherent independence in all that goes to make up material progress. If necessary or desirable, California could stand alone as against all other States. She has the natural resources for the support of millions, and has been contributing to the support of millions in other parts of this country, Europe and elsewhere. For years she has been loading and sending to Europe from 300 to 500 of the largest ships annually with her surplus wheat. She produces more barley than any other State. She is good for 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 pounds of wool annually. She produces all kinds of fruits and nuts in great abundance. She leads all other States in raising and wine making. She has the only quicksilver mines in the world. She has the only redwood forest in the world. She has the healthiest children, the bravest men and the most beautiful women on the face of the earth.

A knowledge of these and similar facts has been the best card California has had to present to the public. "By their fruits ye shall know them" is a good test for States as well as individuals. The products of California have been of great benefit to the earth, and with good results in increasing immigration to the State. The entertainment by California of the Knight Templars in 1881, and the coming of the Grand Army of the Republic, in 1880, have done much to draw favorable attention to our State. This year we have had the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, a wide-awake, practical body of men, whose presence here has already begun to bear good fruit. We are promised a National Educational Convention. It is hoped that one of the great sessions of the American Bankers' Association will be held here next summer. After that, the only thing to make our cup complete, in the convention line, would be a session of the American Bankers' Association, which we most cordially invite to meet in San Francisco in 1888. It will be the best trip the bankers of the Atlantic States can make.

Probably no one agency is doing more to advertise California in the Atlantic States than the great continental railroads. The excursions gotten up for the Pacific Coast have brought to us a very desirable class of immigrants, including many men of culture, wealth and leisure, as well as many of the best artisans of the country. As a railway center California holds an important position. Twenty years ago San Francisco was unconnected by rail with any point outside of the State. Now railroads diverge in all directions throughout the State, while all the prominent railroads of the country connect with some one of the great continental roads. An Italian all roads lead to Rome, so in America all roads lead to San Francisco. Looking eastward, northward and southward, these railways bind us to 40,000,000 of our countrymen. To the west is the Pacific Ocean, covered by three lines of the largest and best steamers, connecting us with 1,000,000,000 people in Japan, China, India and other Oriental countries, whose extensive and profitable commerce flows through our ports into the United States and Canada.

The material progress of California in the last fiscal year, all things considered, has been without a parallel in the history of the population, land sales, business and banking, the southern counties of the State have attracted the most attention. The activity and appreciation in real estate in that section reads more like a fairy tale than the sober truth. The large influx of Eastern people and Eastern capital, and the great increase in the building of local railroads in that part of the State, are at the bottom of the abnormal growth. While the population in the counties north of San Francisco has increased 10 per cent, since the census of 1880, the population in the counties south of San Francisco has increased 35 per cent. In the same interval. The most notable gains are in the three most southerly counties. These are San Diego, San Bernardino and Los Angeles, which show gains of 15, 150 and 140 per cent, respectively, as compared with the population of 1880. These are all coast counties. Other southern coast counties have increased from 40 to 80 per cent. The largest increase in the southern inland counties has been 14 per cent. In Fresno and 110 per cent. In Tulare, both of which are largely dependent on irrigation enterprises.

More banks were incorporated in California in the last fiscal year than for any previous twelve months. Sixteen State and ten National Banks came into existence in this State during the year ending June 30, 1887. Most of these were in the southern counties, and many of them were organized in whole or in part by people who have recently become residents of the State. The number of National Banks was nearly doubled. This is the favorite system with Eastern people, and shows their presence here more distinctly than any other feature. Old Californians appear to be satisfied with hard money banks, the kind authorized by the State Constitution. The first National Bank did not get a foothold here until 1868, and but few were organized here prior to 1880. Most of those now in existence are the outcome of the past five years. The twenty-six State and National banks added in the last fiscal year have brought into active existence much new capital, and have in part been people who have come from the East. The new banks have in no instance been built up at the expense of the old ones. The Comptroller's call for June 3, 1887,

showed eighteen National banks in California, while the call for May 15, 1887, showed twenty-eight banks. The ten new banks have added \$1,750,000 to the corporate bank capital of the State, as follows:

Bank	Capital
Crocker-Woolworth National, San Francisco	\$1,000,000
California National Bank, Los Angeles	200,000
Southern California National, Los Angeles	100,000
Pasadena National, Pasadena	50,000
First National, Santa Ana	50,000
First National, Pomona	50,000
First National, San Bernardino	50,000
First National, Orono	50,000
Santa Rosa National, Santa Rosa	50,000
First National, Grass Valley	50,000

New National bank capital, \$1,750,000. In addition, eight National Banks organized previous to July 1, 1886, increased their capital \$275,000, making a net addition of \$2,025,000 to National Bank capital in California in the last fiscal year. During the same interval the resources of these banks were increased \$12,000,000, the deposits were increased over \$6,000,000 and the amount of specie on hand was increased to the extent of \$2,355,000.

The sixteen new State incorporated banks added in the last fiscal year were as follows, with the amount of paid up capital for July 1, 1887:

Bank	Capital
Acosta Bank, Arcata	\$40,000
Santa Barbara Savings Bank, Santa Barbara	20,000
Barbers	20,000
Pasadena Bank, Pasadena	20,000
City Bank of Santa Cruz	20,000
Bank of Central California, Fresno	20,000
Bank of Escondido, Escondido	20,000
East San Bernardino Valley	10,000
Lugonia	20,000
Bank of Hanford, Hanford	40,000
Bank of Oxnard, Oxnard	20,000
Bank of Orange, Orange	20,000
Bank of Selma, Selma	20,000
State Bank of San Jacinto	15,000
Sather Banking Company, San Francisco	750,000
Union Bank, Hollands	15,000
University Bank, Los Angeles	100,000

New State Bank capital, \$1,300,850.

The Crocker-Woolworth National of San Francisco was previously known as the private bank of Crocker, Woolworth & Company. The private bank of Sather & Company, which has been in existence here since 1854, was on account of the death of its senior member, Peter Sather, incorporated into the Sather Banking Company, last March. The California National of San Francisco was organized by a former employee of the First National, who received the cashiership as his reward.

The distribution of the new incorporated bank capital added to the State in the last fiscal year may be apportioned as follows:

Location	Capital
San Francisco	\$1,000,000
North of San Francisco	315,000
South of San Francisco	1,300,850

Total increase, \$2,625,850. In the case of \$1,750,000 of the increase represented by two of the new incorporated banks, it was simply a transfer of private bank capital, and therefore not really an addition. This reduces the net addition to \$1,750,850, of which \$1,300,850 is in the counties south of San Francisco, chiefly San Diego, San Bernardino and Los Angeles counties. This will give an idea of the extent of the bank boom here.

The increase in the resources of the State incorporated banks and the five branches of foreign banks since July 1, 1886, has been as follows:

Item	July 1, 1886	July 1, 1887	Total
1st. Banks, incorporated	\$6,475,400	\$6,475,400	\$119,275,500
2d. Banks, foreign	88,867,200	88,867,200	122,975,400
3d. Banks, State	70,919,500	70,919,500	20,265,600
4th. Banks, National	77,541,000	77,541,000	14,004,100
5th. Banks, State	84,134,500	84,134,500	14,574,700
6th. Banks, National	7,268,200	7,268,200	14,456,400
7th. Banks, State	84,134,500	84,134,500	14,120,000
8th. Banks, National	112,301,000	112,301,000	17,698,200

With a single exception, as will be noticed, there has been a steady increase in the resources of these banks. The returns for July 1, 1887, show a decrease of \$8,400,000 as compared with July 1, 1886. This was due to the withdrawal of James G. Fair from the Nevada Bank in 1885. Mr. Fair was a third owner. In consequence of the withdrawal the resources of that bank for that year were decreased \$8,794,300. Thus the return from a steady expansion in bank resources in this State was due to a purely local cause of an individual character, which in no way reflects on the steady prosperity which has attended the banks here for the past seven years. The gain in aggregate resources for this interval has been over \$50,000,000, which is a very large increase with the increase of thirty-four banks.

The last Legislature increased the salaries of the three Bank Commissioners from \$300 to \$400 per annum, and placed the private banks of the State under their supervisory control to the extent of compelling these banks to make semi-annual reports to the commissioners. It had never been known just how many private banks there were in the State. Honan's Directory gave the number as forty-five. These parties were informed of the action of the Legislature, and about thirty forwarded statements of condition for July 1, 1887. The remainder replied that they were not bankers. In order to make their forthcoming report as complete as possible, the commissioners solicited special statements for July 1st from the twenty-eight national banks doing business in the State. The officers of these banks courteously complied with the request. For the first time in the history of the State, complete official reports of uniform date have been secured from all the banks. The commissioners have furnished the writer access to these reports, and from them he has computed some facts of interest. The condition of these private and incorporated banks for July 1, 1887, was as follows:

Item	Amount
Bank premises	\$ 3,013,220
Real estate taken for debt	3,987,870
Surplus of one bank	10,000,000
Loans of all kinds	141,531,692
Money on hand	23,211,202
Due from banks and other financial institutions	17,955,591
Other assets	5,727,008

Item	Amount
Total resources	\$218,178,975
Capital paid up	\$ 45,045,600
Surplus of one bank	\$2,981,400
Individual deposits	146,631,889
Due from banks and other financial institutions	1,653,206
Circulation (National Banks)	1,653,206
Other liabilities	1,402,502

Total liabilities, \$218,178,975. It may be of interest to the convention to know how the aggregate resources are apportioned among the different classes of banks, as well as the capital, individual deposits and money on hand. These facts are set forth in the annexed statement:

Class of Banks	No.	Resources	Capital
State Commercial	28	\$10,284,671	\$3,611,934
State Savings	24	77,584,643	4,218,777
National	28	25,745,016	6,500,000
Private	10,468,785	18,264,260	
Total	108	\$218,178,975	\$45,045,600

Class of Banks	No.	Resources	Money
State Commercial	28	\$2,512,472	\$15,572,506
State Savings	24	70,077,960	17,955,591
National	28	18,000,784	4,001,638
Private	6,080,240	1,545,868	
Total	108	\$118,681,889	\$23,211,202

The resources of the incorporated banks are \$25,745,016 larger than reported six months before. During the same interval there was an addition of \$5,000,867 to the paid up incorporated bank capital, and \$28,272,500 added to the individual deposits. These are marked gains. The United States census for 1880 gave California a population of 964,964. A school census is taken annually, and through that means it is calculated that the population of California on the 1st July, 1887, was 1,170,298, a gain of 305,334 in seven years, or over 35 per cent. One-third of the net gain is put down to the credit of San Francisco. As there are 156 banks of all kinds in the State, it follows that there is a bank for every 7000 inhabitants. The banks, however, are not equally distributed. In eight or ten of the fifty-two counties of the State there is not a bank of any kind. San Francisco, with a population of 338,458, has twenty-six banks, or one to every 13,000 inhabitants.

The next largest city in the State, which has had a phenomenal growth in the past five years, is Los Angeles. The population of Los Angeles County in 1880 was 108,000. It is now estimated at 253,354, of which the city of Los Angeles is credited with about 75,000. Los Angeles County has twenty-one banks, or a bank to every 4000 inhabitants. Either there are too many banks in Los Angeles County, or not enough in the city and county of San Francisco. The bank resources of California show an average of nearly \$400 per capita. The individual deposits average \$125 per capita, and the paid up bank capital over \$20 per capita. The money actually in the banks on the 1st of July was equal to \$20 per capita. There was probably an average of \$10 per capita outside of the banks. A State that can show \$400 per capita in actual money—mostly gold coin—is certainly in a good financial condition. The mint director reported the amount of gold and silver coin in the United States on the 1st of January, 1887, at \$885,051,854. On a basis of a population of 60,000,000, this amount shows an average of less than \$17 per capita, against \$20 for California. The contrast is the per capita of the counties of Los Angeles and San Francisco, relative to paid up bank capital deposits and money on hand, will be seen in the annexed table:

Capital	Deposits	Money
San Francisco, per capita	\$20	\$15
Los Angeles, per capita	\$20	\$15

Despite the rapid growth of banks in this State in the past fiscal year, several more have been added since July 1, 1886, and there is apparently room for others. There are probably scores of good locations for banks in this State. Alameda County, with a population of 91,758, in which is situated the thriving city of Oakland, had only six banks on the 1st of July, with a paid-up capital of \$1,125,000, besides \$3,564,475 in individual deposits, and \$330,237 in money on hand. This is only one bank to every 15,000 in population. The adjoining county of Contra Costa, with a population of 14,500, extensive wheat warehouse system, smelting works and other manufactures, has only one bank. The central and northern counties of the State have yet to experience a boom in the organization of banks. When this work is once under way it promises to be even more noteworthy than the experience in the southern counties.

The banks of California, as a rule, are wisely managed. There has been no serious trouble here for the past ten years. The last failure was the little bank at Bodie, at the close of 1885. The bank commissioners make an examination of every incorporated State Bank at least once every year. In addition, the banks are required to report their condition on the 1st of January and the 1st of July. The last fiscal year was one of great prosperity to these institutions. Stockholders received good dividends on their shares, and depositors in the savings banks good interest on their deposits.

The hard-money system appears to work well in this State. Though there are twenty-eight national banks, their circulation is only \$1,653,206, and bank notes are rarely seen. They are probably as scarce here in proportion to population, as \$500 gold pieces are in the Eastern States. Our people would like a paper currency, and as we have the coin at the sub-treasury in San Francisco, when Congress guarantees to give us that kind of paper money as needed our bankers will generally hand paper instead of coin.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Haskell-Knight Case.
LOS ANGELES, Oct. 15.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] A few minor errors appear in your account in today's paper of the Haskell-Knight affair.

First—I did not ask Mrs. Knight for the property; she wrote me to sell it. I have the letter.

Second—I did not borrow the money that I used for the suit, but for another purpose, and she was satisfied when she came home. When I commenced the suit she offered to loan me money for the costs, and as I had the money to my credit in the bank, it remained there until she demanded a half interest in the case; then I got her the money previously loaned, and paid her the balance.

Third—Then she takes the other side, has magnified her interest away up into the thousands, and to quote her own boast, has "ruined me."

Fourth—She never had an interest in the Doty case further than that I offered to sell her some of the property, which she did not buy.

Fifth—Chickens have died of strychnine poison.

Sixth—Mrs. Knight threatened to have me arrested as soon as I returned from Wisconsin. It is: "Will you pay \$12 for her to go ahead. And all this time she has been trying to get up the courage to do so every day, and with indifference she and her children could devise.

CHARLES HASKELL.

Costly Partisan Loyalty.
[Milwaukee Wisconsin.]

The ultimate test of party loyalty is how applied to the kid-glove Democracy of Wisconsin. It is: "Will you pay \$12 for the honorable distinction of eating with the only Democratic President who will ever visit the State?" A good many of the wheel-horses are replying with indifference, force that they'll be a-delighted to decline.

He Enjoyed It Just as Well.
[Boston Transcript.]

"You don't mean to say that you had to pay just as much for your pew during the summer months, when the church was closed, as when it was open?" "Certainly." "How ridiculous!" "O, I don't know! I don't begrudge the money. I enjoyed the pew quite as well as though I was in it—better, if anything."

Not Yet a King.
[Chicago Tribune.]

We fully realize that there is only one Presidential office, and Grover Cleveland is its temporary occupant; but we desire to place our little protest against the disposition to surround him with the divinity that doth hedge a King.

A Recommendation in These Times
[St. Paul Pioneer Press.]

Col. Fred Grant says: "My father could not talk, neither can I. The Colonel should not regret that fact. It is rather a recommendation in these days when so many candidates have more blabber than brains."

The Next Race.
[Chicago Tribune.]

The next race will be between the good old ship of State and a crazy-looking mad-scow with the name Anarchy painted on her stern. The mad-scow will probably try to run foul of the ship. And she will be true over.

Neatly Hand-Painted.
[Utica Herald.]

The Cleveland machine is as remorseless as the car of Juggernaut. Its managers lack the skill to protest a despicable and drive on with a brutality which encourages such as it does not crush.

They Know Benjamin.
[San Francisco Alta.]

Ben Butler says: "I know something about rats, and I know whether it will be order to belong to one, he has to make it first."

Off with the Horrible Plaster's Head!
[Detroit Tribune.]

The Presidential juggernaut will soon take the road. Don't know whether it will be a very big juggernaut. (This, with the understanding that the fine is to be remitted.)

Victor Hugo: There is no backward flow of ideas more than of rivers.

FUNNY FADS OF ACTORS.

WHEN QUERER WEAKNESSES AND QUAIN EMPLOYMENTS.

Stage Favorites Employ Their Peculiarities When Not Amusing the Public—Fanny Davenport Making Butter—Barrymore as a Boxer.

(Philadelphia Press.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—You may not know it, but nearly every actor has a "fad" of his own that he doesn't parade.

I can name half a score of popular favorites who appear to live in the sunshine of public applause and round their little lives with a late sleep in the morning—who give their best thoughts to their steady labor, on *amour*, to some pursuit as far removed from acting as work can ever be from play.

Understand, I do not mean to say that acting may not be and very often is the hardest kind of work to which the slave of existence can be chained. It is because acting at its best and with the most favorable conditions leaves a well-defined void in the heart and mind that so many actors reserve a place in their thoughts and loves for something else.

You have only to think of the uncertain goal, the shifting favoritism of the public, the selfishness, I might say, of the crowd that never, as elsewhere, honors the laborer for her attainments, her life of endeavor or her honorable achievements on the intellectual or moral or social side, but almost invariably neglects to play the part for which she has the moment she ceases to please it and furnish the charm for the same that newcomers with less character and less ability will flaunt.

A sense of the hollowness of simulation and of the instability of success, a longing for permanency of record in something independent of the caprice of pleasure seekers, sooner or later take possession of the actor, and we find her devoting her spare hours privately to some endeavor which will in a measure leave a solid memory and indestructible memorial.

I was very much amused the other day to read a glowing account given by the well-known actress, Fanny Davenport, of her housewifery. She told the world through the always ready chronicler and with something of a child's glow how she has been "running a farm cottage." How she had milked her two cows with an Alpine song on her lips, churned her four pounds of butter a day with perspiration on her brow and prayer and thanksgiving in her heart; how she cooked three meals a day in the spirit of Joan of Arc, and made the beds in the morning with the good consciousness of a Mother Hubbard.

I dare say that all this was honest and accurate. But it is notable that the drudgery of millions of rural women who take no heed thereof was to Fanny Davenport somehow a solid achievement, and there was that in her proud telling of it that even seemed to say well, hearty, I can win with some of the heavy triumphs that no popular caprice can rob me of.

If you were to catch Joe Jefferson in a mood of candor, he would say he would tell you that Rip Van Winkle never gave him half the satisfaction that his goats did, and one landscape on canvas afforded him heartfelt satisfaction a hundred times of ephemeral delight in the theater.

Why did Miss Davenport give herself to numismatics? or Ben Maginley to translating Homer?

Why does Harry Edwards devote the best part of his life to being a Maurice Barrymore lead all his better faculties to studying the many art of self-defense, giving to acting only idle moments and carelessly trained faculties?

Why did Clara Morris spend months in learning to model in clay?

Ah, I hear you say, it was the sympathetic imitation of the actress. She read of Bernardini's modeling and she wanted to do like him. If Bernardini had practiced distillery or mixed drinks as a side art, Morris would have followed her afar off.

This is a cheap and ready answer, carrying with it a usual amount of injustice. Clara Morris studied modeling and wood carving before Bernardini established her fad.

Why did Sara Jewett make acting recreation and writing poetry the main struggle?

I suppose you know that Lester Wallace's fad for the past thirty years has not been the stage but the army. And you can not have failed to notice that when Steele Mackaye was not fooling on the boards he was in his workshop inventing chains and car couplers.

The question already amounts to this: Were not Sara Jewett and Lester Wallace and Maurice Barrymore driven by a sense of insecurity and a weakness in one art to resort to the solid achievements of other arts? Just as David Belasco, when wearied with the vanity of writing other men's plays, turned to the true dignity of labor and began to stage manage.

I think so. I can never quite rid myself of the belief that Miss Davenport would not have gone with her whole soul into the collecting of ancient coins if she had not arrived at a firm conviction of the futility of trying to amass the current coins.

I leave it to others to say if there is not something like a natural revulsion from the humbugs of the theater to the tameness of science in Harry Edwards' fad.

After a vain endeavor for years to focus your soul on what Joe Cook aptly calls a "dervish dance of sand pillars," you can understand that even a strong-minded woman as Bernardini will turn aside with longings unutterable to coffins and bathtubs, as the temple of art itself turns from Shakespeare to souvenirs, and men like Lawrence Barrett, seeing the vanity of representing the old drama, will try the prestige of buying up the new, and vary the monotony of the artist with the genius stroke of the operator.

Every actor, therefore, has his fad. While having in trying secretly to improve the international relations of the English race, he is bound by the hard conditions of theatrical art to imperil them. He works for a broad Saxon brotherhood in his study, but the stage he raises a general desire for the survival of the Latin race and art. His fad is literary aestheticism. He has an instinctive notion that his *Hamlet* is only made worthy by what Barrett has tried to do since, and that even his *Hamlet* will be forgotten when Ellen Terry dies. So he delivers university addresses. Just as Chauncey Depew, finding in his soul how perishable are railroad enterprises, delivers enduring dinner speeches at the Lotus Club, and Bonicant, dying in the crowd, embalms himself in the North American Review.

I dare say it will be found, on examination, that Kyrie Bellows, when overcome with remorse at his own acting, embroilers slippers or collects fads, an ambition, by the way, that acted upon Joaquin Miller as soon as he sank from epics to dramas. I believe Agnes Booth is a collector of neckties, and Nat Goodwin, when not

studying his part, studies Mohammedanism.

Buffalo Bill never cared to amuse himself with the crowned heads of Europe until driven by the fleeting discouragements of histrionism to seek some incidental relief in the solid things of life. Mrs. Louisa Eldridge, an eminent mother of the American stage, once told me that she would have been driven to suicide long ago by the hopeless weariness and tear of stage life had it not been for the steady enjoyment of the funerals at the Little Church Round the Corner. Joe Hawthorne collects old manuscripts. Men like Casarano, on the other hand, do nothing but distribute them. Joe Wheelock studies architecture when not studying Shakespeare, and Cottrell studies the English language. Bernhardt's fad for pet alligators is quite matched by Pauline Hill's fad for puppies, and Rudolph Aronson, when not composing music, bends all his faculties to composing himself.

Janaushek for thirty years collected gems, and Maggie Mitchell is the best posted woman on the stage in ancient history. She talks about the early rise of the drama and the Peloponnesian war like a woman who had been there. McKee Rankin is an authority on international law and music. When not acting he is encouraging young and unknown composers.

J. M. Hill writes sonnets on blank checks. Charley Stevenson, the moment his grease paint is off, puts on his tarpaulin and goes to sea. He works at raiders and centerboards even in his dressing-room. Managers who try to engage him generally get such an answer as, "My boy, if the wind should shift, and I should get my topicals clewed up, I'll try and see if I can't play the part for you."

Very few people who have not lived in the same house know that Clara Louise Kellogg is an expert performer on the accordion, or that Mrs. Bowers has given years of thought to the cornet. We only see the dignified and conservative John Gilbert, punctilious and guarded, we never see the rash and over-generous profligate of private life. However, we know nothing of his moments of headlong and frisky youthfulness in which he showers his bounty upon his acquaintances with the loose lavishness of a spendthrift. Nothing, nothing, whatever.

It would surprise the world to learn that Edwin Booth acts only to relieve his mind from the responsibility and cares of coloring his meerschaum. Or to be told that Richard Mansfield has a detestable fad for laundries, and that Mrs. Langtry acts only to fill in the idle moments when she is not buying real estate.

Rose Coghlan is an amateur astronomer. Proctor says there is one visible star that she can always see with the naked eye, no matter how stormy the weather.

Kate Forsythe's weakness is old china. Her collection of tea pots has been celebrated, and her knowledge of plates has often made Delmonico tremble.

Christine Nilsson used to work at a carpenter's bench before she lost her voice, and the late Charles Thorne studied continually for the ministry, in company with Stuart Robson.

It would take a volume to celebrate all the fads. But it is evident from the examples given that all actors feel the necessity of employing their faculties in some satisfactory way and not depending for intellectual pabulum upon the evanescent and hollow triumphs of the stage.

Errors to Be Avoided.

(The Current.)

The New York Herald calls attention to the recommendation of Gov. Hill of New York that experts be appointed to scrutinize every bill debated by the Legislature, that they may weed out those errors which usually give the courts so much avoidable ground for expense.

The legislators are told that the mistakes arise from pure carelessness. So it may be termed loosely, but it remains a loose term. Any writer who has ever studied the phenomena of amended manuscripts may easily find that a legislative enactment, subject to many amendments, by many minds, must run amuck in the English language. And then, again, an amendment by a man who has an idea without words, must be engrossed by a clerk who has words without ideas. A practical move would be in the direction of simplifying the original drafts of bills to a given maximum number of words, and of restricting amendments to a still smaller number of words.

No Escape for a Poor Man.

(The Current.)

Disconsolate Tailor—There is no escape for the poor man—always pay, pay, pay!

American Philanthropist—What's the matter now?

Well, it's this way: The trade-unions of the Journeymen Tailors' Union have passed a resolution to carry a blue flag in their procession, and fine any member who walks behind a red banner. The Socialists in the organization passed a resolution to carry a red flag, and to fine those who march behind a blue flag \$5. Now, what can a poor man do? I've no \$5 to spare, and it's a fine either way.

A. P.—I'll tell you how to march in any procession and not have to pay a cent.

T.—Noble benefactor! How?

A. P.—March behind the American flag.

From New Orleans (Cabled.)

(Puck.)

Mrs. Greatorex (laughingly and scanning her jeweled calling-list)—We'll drive down to Poindeux's keno-rooms, Prince; from there take a drive around to that dear little Mexican pulque saloon on Carondelet street; then run over to hit the race-ticker a moment; look in at the lottery-office to see what Gen. Beauregard has done for the family, and call at Mr. Greatorex's office for a check to place on Southern for the Crescent. What a dull, stupid old hamlet this is!

Prince—Kernel Pouch'train's gwine to match his red hackle 'g'in Judge Chat'raux's ole gray down to Bigot's pit at free 'clock, Missy Gen'viewe.

Mrs. Greatorex—Is he? We'll come back and get the children and drive down there.

Sam Houston.

(American Flag.)

The venerable Governor of Texas spent a good deal of time and trouble in getting his State into the Union. He had hardly seen her take her place in the circle before the disunion movement of 1861 came on, and her citizens began to talk about taking her out. Houston opposed secession bitterly, but even his great influence was not sufficient to stem the rebellious tide of the time. His State seceded, but the old Governor would have nothing to do with the secession. He continued a Union man, but did nothing for the war.

Is It Worth the Price Paid?

(Philadelphia Press.)

Senator Joe Hawley's policy for preserving peace between the two great English-speaking countries is cordially approved. If any English girl attempts to make faces at the Goddess of Liberty marry her on the spot.

WOMAN AND HOME.

A BIT OF HOUSEKEEPING DONE BY TWO RAILROAD MEN.

Decorative Hints Worth Heeding—Helping Baby to Walk—Credo's Old-Fashioned Ideas—Lack of Cleanliness—Secret of Economy.

(H. Annette Poole in Good Housekeeping.)

Let me tell you of a bit of housekeeping done one winter by two men; and because it helped them to be better when they might have chafed, groined, worse, and because by means of it they were enabled to make cheerful a winter which had hidden fair to be dreary, I think we must call it good housekeeping. The last trip of the train on which they were employed took them away from home late in the evening, and left them for the nights and Sundays at the terminus of a short branch line.

The elder was an engineer, who by reason of his recent promotion to that position had not yet obtained full pay, and had just gone to housekeeping in a plain, every day fashion, which he hoped to better by and by. I dare say he had married far too young, and his wife was quite inexperienced, and learned how to keep house by dint of doing it. But because of the wife and baby, and the housekeeping, he did not feel able to pay for lodgings and Sunday meals away from home.

So he decided to carry his food from home, and sleep in the roundhouse (the building where the locomotive was stored), and he was very glad to get a companion in the person of the new brakeman, just commencing railroad life. He was a lad of 18, fresh from an up-country home, fairly pushed out of the home nest, loving shelter though it had been to him, by the pressure of numerous younger brothers and sisters, and he had not only to shift for himself, but to help these dear ones if he found that he could. He was a dwelling. This particular one, but of course ready to be influenced by his companions and surroundings.

They asked for and obtained some bunks and some car cushions in lieu of mattresses, and with thick, dark quilts from home and the glowing fire in the huge stove they were very comfortable as far as lodging was concerned. But the Sundays were not so pleasant. A locomotive roundhouse has few charms as a dwelling. This particular one had in its favor that, not being on the main line, it held only one locomotive, and the fire being dumped on Saturday night there was neither smoke nor steam; but such places are never over clean. Then they were obliged to wear working clothes for the trip up on Saturday night, and they did not feel neat nor well dressed, nor could they so at all attend church.

The engineer pondered the matter much. These were not the Sundays for which he had planned. My knights of the dinner pal resolved, first of all, that they would dress as well on Sunday as they were on any other day at home. Their bags were packed with clean linen and their Sunday suits were carried up on Saturday night. It was an easy matter to drive up nails to hang up the working suits.

They spread down clean sackings where there were no boards; it was easily taken up, shaken and folded away during the week. A piece of iron bar heated in the glowing coals of the stove and dropped into a pail of water warmed it sufficiently for a sponge bath, and that and clean clothes restored the feeling of tidiness they had so missed.

Those same glowing coals suggested the possibility of giving their food a little more of a home-like aspect. The thing grew, plates, cups and saucers and the like were carried from home and kept in a locked cupboard. They gathered together a pepper, salt, mustard, pepper sauce, horseradish, a bottle of pickles, carried crackers, butter, and such things in small quantities, and a tin dish or two. There are a great many cooking possibilities in a quart tin dipper and a good fire.

The bread was carried in the loaf that it might not dry as soon as if sliced. A little tin pail of baked beans was carried every Saturday by the engineer, the brakeman brought a number of oysters, and these last were stewed in a little saucepan that easily went in at the stove door. A piece of sheet iron just large enough to slide in at the same aperture, and its edges turned up on three sides, and served excellently to roast oysters or clams in the shell. A wire bread toaster answered admirably for a meat broiler if they preferred beefsteak to oysters. A firm propped-up board served for a table, and round, solid sticks of wood, with square boards nailed on them, made seats.

The meals over and the dishes tidily washed up, they were fit for church, and often went. They carried books, and papers from home and read them aloud. Of course, there were innumerable jokes at their expense, but out of their comfort and tidiness they could afford to laugh with the jokers. And the laughter was glad to come in of an afternoon and enjoy the fire and the last illustrated paper.

After that winter the two were never again in such close companionship. The elder became a fireman, and then an engineer on another road, and then into a steady, reliable man, a stay and comfort to those dependent upon him. He sometimes met his old mentor, and alluded to the winter when they had passed their Sundays together in the roundhouse as a time of profit, and gave evidence that the good home habits with which he had gone out into the world were then confirmed and strengthened to last him through his brief life.

For while yet young in manhood, one night in early spring, the track slid away under his engine, carrying the train down a steep embankment to the rocky bed of a river. Though fatally burned by escaping steam, he struggled out of the heavy iron coat, climbed the height, heaven knows how, and staggered in the early dusk by falling snow, half a mile down the track to appear before a standing train a reeling, awaying figure, halless, coatless and with visage so blackened and distorted as to be unrecognizable, shaking incoherently of warning. And yet no one who knew him evinced any surprise when the story was told in public print. "It was like him," they said.

Heroic Measures.

(Puck.)

Husband (rushing in from the dining-room)—You're making a terrific noise in here, Ethel; what on earth are you doing?

Wife—I'm trying to see if this angel cake is done. I can't seem to get the fork into it. I got the recipe out of the "Housewife's Guide to Perfect Cooking."

Husband—O, if that's the case, just wait a minute and I'll bring you a cold-chisel and a hammer.

The Frog of the State.

(Gov. Porter.)

The family established in its own homestead is one of the best supports of the State.

VERNON LAND CO.,

No. 16 South Main.

Ties Now Being Laid!

ON CENTRAL AVENUE FOR

THE CAR LINE.

COME BEFORE TOO LATE AND GET A LOT IN THE

THE CENTRAL PARK FRONT

OR OLD CLAPP ORCHARD TRACT.

Few lots left at \$200. Will double inside six months. We can do the best for you in

VERMONT or Central avenue, acres of town lots. For a few days we can offer HALF INTEREST IN TWO OF THE FINEST TRACTS ON CENTRAL AVENUE. Very easy terms. Come soon. SURE, QUICK TURN. CAPITALISTS, SMALL AND GREAT SYNDICATES.

HALT!

FINEST OF CENTRAL AVENUE ACRES, HIGHLY IMPROVED, CLOSE TO CITY

LIMITS, ON CAR LINE, TIES FOR WHICH ARE NOW BEING LAID.

Gilt-Edge Subdivision Properties.

18 acres at \$1000 per acre. 24 acres at \$1000 per acre. 30 acres at \$1100 per acre. 30 acres at \$1150 per acre. 30 acres at \$1200 per acre. 30 acres at \$1250 per acre. 30 acres at \$1300 per acre. 30 acres at \$1350 per acre. 30 acres at \$1400 per acre. 30 acres at \$1450 per acre. 30 acres at \$1500 per acre. 30 acres at \$1550 per acre. 30 acres at \$1600 per acre. 30 acres at \$1650 per acre. 30 acres at \$1700 per acre. 30 acres at \$1750 per acre. 30 acres at \$1800 per acre. 30 acres at \$1850 per acre. 30 acres at \$1900 per acre. 30 acres at \$1950 per acre. 30 acres at \$2000 per acre. 30 acres at \$2050 per acre. 30 acres at \$2100 per acre. 30 acres at \$2150 per acre. 30 acres at \$2200 per acre. 30 acres at \$2250 per acre. 30 acres at \$2300 per acre. 30 acres at \$2350 per acre. 30 acres at \$2400 per acre. 30 acres at \$2450 per acre. 30 acres at \$2500 per acre. 30 acres at \$2550 per acre. 30 acres at \$2600 per acre. 30 acres at \$2650 per acre. 30 acres at \$2700 per acre. 30 acres at \$2750 per acre. 30 acres at \$2800 per acre. 30 acres at \$2850 per acre. 30 acres at \$2900 per acre. 30 acres at \$2950 per acre. 30 acres at \$3000 per acre. 30 acres at \$3050 per acre. 30 acres at \$3100 per acre. 30 acres at \$3150 per acre. 30 acres at \$3200 per acre. 30 acres at \$3250 per acre. 30 acres at \$3300 per acre. 30 acres at \$3350 per acre. 30 acres at \$3400 per acre. 30 acres at \$3450 per acre. 30 acres at \$3500 per acre. 30 acres at \$3550 per acre. 30 acres at \$3600 per acre. 30 acres at \$3650 per acre. 30 acres at \$3700 per acre. 30 acres at \$3750 per acre. 30 acres at \$3800 per acre. 30 acres at \$3850 per acre. 30 acres at \$3900 per acre. 30 acres at \$3950 per acre. 30 acres at \$4000 per acre. 30 acres at \$4050 per acre. 30 acres at \$4100 per acre. 30 acres at \$4150 per acre. 30 acres at \$4200 per acre. 30 acres at \$4250 per acre. 30 acres at \$4300 per acre. 30 acres at \$4350 per acre. 30 acres at \$4400 per acre. 30 acres at \$4450 per acre. 30 acres at \$4500 per acre. 30 acres at \$4550 per acre. 30 acres at \$4600 per acre. 30 acres at \$4650 per acre. 30 acres at \$4700 per acre. 30 acres at \$4750 per acre. 30 acres at \$4800 per acre. 30 acres at \$4850 per acre. 30 acres at \$4900 per acre. 30 acres at \$4950 per acre. 30 acres at \$5000 per acre. 30 acres at \$5050 per acre. 30 acres at \$5100 per acre. 30 acres at \$5150 per acre. 30 acres at \$5200 per acre. 30 acres at \$5250 per acre. 30 acres at \$5300 per acre. 30 acres at \$5350 per acre. 30 acres at \$5400 per acre. 30 acres at \$5450 per acre. 30 acres at \$5500 per acre. 30 acres at \$5550 per acre. 30 acres at \$5600 per acre. 30 acres at \$5650 per acre. 30 acres at \$5700 per acre. 30 acres at \$5750 per acre. 30 acres at \$5800 per acre. 30 acres at \$5850 per acre. 30 acres at \$5900 per acre. 30 acres at \$5950 per acre. 30 acres at \$6000 per acre. 30 acres at \$6050 per acre. 30 acres at \$6100 per acre. 30 acres at \$6150 per acre. 30 acres at \$6200 per acre. 30 acres at \$6250 per acre. 30 acres at \$6300 per acre. 30 acres at \$6350 per acre. 30 acres at \$6400 per acre. 30 acres at \$6450 per acre. 30 acres at \$6500 per acre. 30 acres at \$6550 per acre. 30 acres at \$6600 per acre. 30 acres at \$6650 per acre. 30 acres at \$6700 per acre. 30 acres at \$6750 per acre. 30 acres at \$6800 per acre. 30 acres at \$6850 per acre. 30 acres at \$6900 per acre. 30 acres at \$6950 per acre. 30 acres at \$7000 per acre. 30 acres at \$7050 per acre. 30 acres at \$7100 per acre. 30 acres at \$7150 per acre. 30 acres at \$7200 per acre. 30 acres at \$7250 per acre. 30 acres at \$7300 per acre. 30 acres at \$7350 per acre. 30 acres at \$7400 per acre. 30 acres at \$7450 per acre. 30 acres at \$7500 per acre. 30 acres at \$7550 per acre. 30 acres at \$7600 per acre. 30 acres at \$7650 per acre. 30 acres at \$7700 per acre. 30 acres at \$7750 per acre. 30 acres at \$7800 per acre. 30 acres at \$7850 per acre. 30 acres at \$7900 per acre. 30 acres at \$7950 per acre. 30 acres at \$8000 per acre. 30 acres at \$8050 per acre. 30 acres at \$8100 per acre. 30 acres at \$8150 per acre. 30 acres at \$8200 per acre. 30 acres at \$8250 per acre. 30 acres at \$8300 per acre. 30 acres at \$8350 per acre. 30 acres at \$8400 per acre. 30 acres at \$8450 per acre. 30 acres at \$8500 per acre. 30 acres at \$8550 per acre. 30 acres at \$8600 per acre. 30 acres at \$8650 per acre. 30 acres at \$8700 per acre. 30 acres at \$8750 per acre. 30 acres at \$8800 per acre. 30 acres at \$8850 per acre. 30 acres at \$8900 per acre. 30 acres at \$8950 per acre. 30 acres at \$9000 per acre. 30 acres at \$9050 per acre. 30 acres at \$9100 per acre. 30 acres at \$9150 per acre. 30 acres at \$9200 per acre. 30 acres at \$9250 per acre. 30 acres at \$9300 per acre. 30 acres at \$9350 per acre. 30 acres at \$9400 per acre. 30 acres at \$9450 per acre. 30 acres at \$9500 per acre. 30 acres at \$9550 per acre. 30 acres at \$9600 per acre. 30 acres at \$9650 per acre. 30 acres at \$9700 per acre. 30 acres at \$9750 per acre. 30 acres at \$9800 per acre. 30 acres at \$9850 per acre. 30 acres at \$9900 per acre. 30 acres at \$9950 per acre. 30 acres at \$10000 per acre. 30 acres at \$10050 per acre. 30 acres at \$10100 per acre. 30 acres at \$10150 per acre. 30 acres at \$10200 per acre. 30 acres at \$10250 per acre. 30 acres at \$10300 per acre. 30 acres at \$10350 per acre. 30 acres at \$10400 per acre. 30 acres at \$10450 per acre. 30 acres at \$10500 per acre. 30 acres at \$10550 per acre. 30 acres at \$10600 per acre. 30 acres at \$10650 per acre. 30 acres at \$10700 per acre. 30 acres at \$10750 per acre. 30 acres at \$10800 per acre. 30 acres at \$10850 per acre. 30 acres at \$10900 per acre. 30 acres at \$10950 per acre. 30 acres at \$11000 per acre. 30 acres at \$11050 per acre. 30 acres at \$11100 per acre. 30 acres at \$11150 per acre. 30 acres at \$11200 per acre. 30 acres at \$11250 per acre. 30 acres at \$11300 per acre. 30 acres at \$11350 per acre. 30 acres at \$11400 per acre. 30 acres at \$11450 per acre. 30 acres at \$11500 per acre. 30 acres at \$11550 per acre. 30 acres at \$11600 per acre. 30 acres at \$11650 per acre. 30 acres at \$11700 per acre. 30 acres at \$11750 per acre. 30 acres at \$11800 per acre. 30 acres at \$11850 per acre. 30 acres at \$11900 per acre. 30 acres at \$11950 per acre. 30 acres at \$12000 per acre. 30 acres at \$12050 per acre. 30 acres at \$12100 per acre. 30 acres at \$12150 per acre. 30 acres at \$12200 per acre. 30 acres at \$12250 per acre. 30 acres at \$12300 per acre. 30 acres at \$12350 per acre. 30 acres at \$12400 per acre. 30 acres at \$12450 per acre. 30 acres at \$12500 per acre. 30 acres at \$12550 per acre. 30 acres at \$12600 per acre. 30 acres at \$12650 per acre. 30 acres at \$12700 per acre. 30 acres at \$12750 per acre. 30 acres at \$12800 per acre. 30 acres at \$12850 per acre. 30 acres at \$12900 per acre. 30 acres at \$12950 per acre. 30 acres at \$13000 per acre. 30 acres at \$13050 per acre. 30 acres at \$13100 per acre. 30 acres at \$13150 per acre. 30 acres at \$13200 per acre. 30 acres at \$13250 per acre. 30 acres at \$13300 per acre. 30 acres at \$13350 per acre. 30 acres at \$13400 per acre. 30 acres at \$13450 per acre. 30 acres at \$13500 per acre. 30 acres at \$13550 per acre. 30 acres at \$13600 per acre. 30 acres at \$13650 per acre. 30 acres at \$13700 per acre. 30 acres at \$13750 per acre. 30 acres at \$13800 per acre. 30 acres at \$13850 per acre. 30 acres at \$13900 per acre. 30 acres at \$13950 per acre. 30 acres at \$14000 per acre. 30 acres at \$14050 per acre. 30 acres at \$14100 per acre. 30 acres at \$14150 per acre. 30 acres at \$14200 per acre. 30 acres at \$14250 per acre. 30 acres at \$14300 per acre. 30 acres at \$14350 per acre. 30 acres at \$14400 per acre. 30 acres at \$14450 per acre. 30 acres at \$14500 per acre. 30 acres at \$14550 per acre. 30 acres at \$14600 per acre. 30 acres at \$14650 per acre. 30 acres at \$14700 per acre. 30 acres at \$14750 per acre. 30 acres at \$14800 per acre. 30 acres at \$14850 per acre. 30 acres at \$14900 per acre. 30 acres at \$14950 per acre. 30 acres at \$15000 per acre. 30 acres at \$15050 per acre. 30 acres at \$15100 per acre. 30 acres at \$15150 per acre. 30 acres at \$15200 per acre. 30 acres at \$15250 per acre. 30 acres at \$15300 per acre. 30 acres at \$15350 per acre. 30 acres at \$15400 per acre. 30 acres at \$15450 per acre. 30 acres at \$15500 per acre. 30 acres at \$15550 per acre. 30 acres at \$15600 per acre. 30 acres at \$15650 per acre. 30 acres at \$15700 per acre. 30 acres at \$15750 per acre. 30 acres at \$15800 per acre. 30 acres at \$15850 per acre. 30 acres at \$15900 per acre. 30 acres at \$15950 per acre. 30 acres at \$16000 per acre. 30 acres at \$16050 per acre. 30 acres at \$16100 per acre. 30 acres at \$16150 per acre. 30 acres at \$16200 per acre. 30 acres at \$16250 per acre. 30 acres at \$16300 per acre. 30 acres at \$16350 per acre. 30 acres at \$16400 per acre. 30 acres at \$16450 per acre. 30 acres at \$16500 per acre. 30 acres at \$16550 per acre. 30 acres at \$16600 per acre. 30 acres at \$16650 per acre. 30 acres at \$16700 per acre. 30 acres at \$16750 per acre. 30 acres at \$16800 per acre. 30 acres at \$16850 per acre. 30 acres at \$16900 per acre. 30 acres at \$16950 per acre. 30 acres at \$17000 per acre. 30 acres at \$17050 per acre. 30 acres at \$17100 per acre. 30 acres at \$17150 per acre. 30 acres at \$17200 per acre. 30 acres at \$17250 per acre. 30 acres at \$17300 per acre. 30 acres at \$17350 per acre. 30 acres at \$17400 per acre. 30 acres at \$17450 per acre. 30 acres at \$17500 per acre

VIEW IN THE LANE CITY-THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT.

Down in the City's Streets and Out Upon the Broad Boulevards—The Military—Crowds and a Host of Banners.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—(Staff Correspondence of THE TRIBUNE.) It is interesting to study the life of a great city; to see its contrasts and extremes; to watch the surging crowds that throng its thoroughfares; to listen to its undercurrents, as well as the flow upon its surface.

I was out yesterday for a long drive through the different sections of Chicago, and took in alike some of the wealthier residence sections and some of the slums, where the lowest poor dwell, and a large foreign population is centered. It was a cool and breezy day, and the wind blew raw and chill from the great lake, gathering up little whirling mists of dust in the streets, sending flying bits of paper above our horses' heads and under their feet, and twisting away the garments of pedestrians.

We drove down the back streets of North Chicago, where loomed massive brick manufacturing buildings, low, unpainted wooden row houses, where were the small stores of Italians, Irish and Spaniards; where women sat in dingy front rooms selling milk sops or small loaves of bread; where dissipated-looking men leaned over their counters and gave their meager supply of pennies for the poison that makes them the grovelers that they are; where the lazarus thronged and children with dirty faces and soiled garments wandered with old, crippled-looking faces strangers to the sunny childhood which was their lawful heritage; where dark and swarthy-cheeked mothers carried in their arms blue-eyed and fair-browed children; where white mothers folded colored offspring to their unwomanly breasts; where were barefooted girls, their slender limbs red with the sharp lash of the winds; where windows were stuffed with rags, and hallways were unpainted and dirty, and the smoke beat down from the high chimneys of the great manufacturing, making grimy and black all the adjacent walls and darkening even the sunlight.

It was the shady side of the life of this great city, where the shadows of ignorance and poverty rest and crime finds its most familiar haunts.

Half an hour in the section was enough for our party. A few minutes' drive, and all these gloomy features were left behind us. We entered broad and well-paved residence streets, tree-lined and park-like, where the most unique styles of modern architecture, elegant structures of red sandstone, limestone, pressed brick and granite, the homes of opulent ease and luxury. We drove on down Michigan avenue, one of the most popular drives in the city, a magnificent boulevard, built up for a short distance only upon one side, the side bordering upon the lake being a vast green lawn where seats are placed beneath the tree border of the street. The wide sweep of sparkling water lies beyond. Farther on this grand avenue is built up on either side for a distance of many miles with some of the most palatial homes of the city. There is much in their architectural design to remind the European traveler of the picturesque castles and the elegant residences of the nobility of the old world. Great multicolored windows, castle-like turrets and towers, deep-set arches, gabled points, wide octagonal projections and all the devices which give massiveness and grandeur to their proportions.

Leaving Michigan avenue, in the course of our drive we passed the County Courthouse and City Hall, a building whose magnificent proportions overshadow all other public buildings in the city. It is in the heart of the business center of the city, and Chicagoans claim that when it is completed it will be "the finest building in the world devoted to municipal and county offices." Other Chicagoans declare it is in danger of falling down because of its defective architecture. It covers the entire square enclosed by Clark, La Salle, Randolph and Washington streets. Its cost is estimated at \$4,500,000. It presents a Renaissance style of architecture, somewhat modernized by the ancient Roman. It is built of Bedford (Ind.) and Lenox (Ill.) limestone. Its pillars and facades are of granite, and bear a very close resemblance to Scotch marble in color and finish. Within one of its rooms is the great public library of Chicago, containing more than 100,000 volumes. Upon inquiry I learned that the daily average of volumes taken out is over 3000. The largest number taken in any single day has reached nearly 4000.

We also passed the new Board of Trade building, an imposing structure fronting upon Jackson street 174 feet, and upon Sherman street and Pacific avenue 225 feet. Its height from the sidewalk to the roof 172 feet, while its grand central tower looms upward 181 feet above the summit of the roof. This massive structure is built of granite and white enameled Philadelphia pressed brick, and is indestructible by internal fires. It cost a million and a half dollars.

The vast Inter-State Industrial Exposition Building we drove by, but did not enter, as it was nearing sunset, but we looked admiringly at its extended proportions, and have promised ourselves a view of its interior at a later day.

The building is 1000 feet in length, with an average width of 240 feet, while the summit of the main tower is 189 feet from the ground. It is a fine objective point from which to obtain a good view of the whole city. In general architecture the whole structure is modeled after the exposition building in Vienna (1884).

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY arrived in the city this morning, and long before the hour of their arrival the streets were thronged with people, either making their way to the depot, or seeking for some vantage ground upon which to stand during the passage of the procession. It was through a vast surging mass of humanity that we made our way to take our seats at a slightly window immediately upon the line of march along Fifth avenue, which had been provided for us through the courtesy of A. M. Barnhart, the type founder.

From this point everything of interest was visible. The thousands upon thousands of people in that great sea of upturned faces, were just below us. The roofs of the tall buildings just across the street were black with people. The hundreds of windows were thronged with elegantly-dressed ladies and happy-faced children. Boys climbed upon the lamp posts, and every-

WHAT THE RAILROADS ARE DOING FOR CALIFORNIA.

Property Seen Everywhere—San Luis Obispo—San Juan by the Sea—Pasadena, a Place of Most Wonderful Development.

(San Francisco Alta.)

The growth and substantial development of the lower portion of the State are matters of daily increasing wonder. Charles E. Fairbank of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway has just returned from an extended tour all through the southern country, and he is more than enthusiastic in regard to the future of that section of California. In conversation with an Alta reporter yesterday he said: "It will be some time before the railroad is completed from Tempeleto to San Luis Obispo, as there is much heavy work to be done, including tunneling. The work of San Luis Obispo has already felt the impetus of the approach of the railroad, and extensive improvement operations are in progress there, notably those inspired by Goodall, Perkins, and others. These gentlemen are building an addition immediately at the north and east sides of the town. Among the improvements planned by them is the terracing of the sugar-loaf hill just outside the town, where it is the ultimate intention to erect a mammoth hotel or villas. From that point and running to the northwest along the foothills, an extension has been planned for an addition to the town, which addition will, in a measure, be a new town. The elevations are considerably above the old town. San Luis Obispo will, in long, assert its claim as a natural distributing point. Already the foundations are being laid for a costly hotel.

The towns along the Pacific Coast Railway show considerable activity in business, and their futures will be prosperous because the railway runs through a fertile and productive valley. There is still a distance of about fifty miles between Los Angeles and Santa Barbara which must be traveled by stage. There has recently been activity in real estate and improvement. Santa Barbara is, you might say, a seaside resort in a more forward condition than any of the numerous similar points along the line of the Southern Pacific. The valley between Ventura and Newhall is dotted with embryotic towns, some of which give token of becoming of more or less commercial importance. At Los Angeles there is already a very considerable influx of Eastern people, and there appears to be little abatement in speculation in real estate. Substantial improvements of all kinds are under way or projected. The principal sales of real estate effected in Los Angeles are to be large lots and tracts of land throughout the entire area of the southern country. The air is full of talk about projected lines, both transcontinental and local. The latter being projected lines to connect with various points on the Santa F6 system. The most important of the local lines is one now being constructed from Santa Ana to San Diego, by way of Capistrano and San Juan-by-the-Sea. The country which this road will traverse is worth more than a passing mention. Soon after leaving Santa Ana the road passes through a very extensive flat valley, a portion of the famous San Joaquin Rancho, which frequent rumors have sold again and again to syndicates and railroad corporations. This valley in general appearance somewhat resembles the country surrounding San Jose and Santa Clara. Leaving the valley the road winds around rounded hills, covered with a luxuriant growth of wild mustard. San Juan Capistrano is the seat of the old mission of that name, founded in 1776, and was once a very extensive and important mission. The main church building is in ruins, having been destroyed by an earthquake in 1805, when forty-five people were killed by the falling masonry. Services are still held in one portion of the building, and the old Moorish arches in the courtyard, 400 feet on each side, are yet standing.

"On the beach, about three miles from San Juan Capistrano, is located the proposed station for the San Juan-by-the-Sea. The valley land, San Juan by the Sea, is exceedingly rich, all varieties of fruits growing side by side with the choicest oranges. There are several walnut groves in the neighborhood which yield handsome incomes. Maj. Bonebrake not long since paid \$45,000 for a walnut grove, and proposes to make his home within it. "San Juan-by-the-Sea has a beach frontage of from 200 to 300 yards, and sea-bathing can be indulged in the year round, the water being delightfully warm, and no dangerous undertow existing. Resorts are completed, both on the mesa lands and in the valley, with supplies sufficient for a large city. The foundation for a hotel is now being excavated, and a tall tower is to be erected. Appearances would indicate that San Juan-by-the-Sea will be a formidable competitor of the Southern Pacific seaside resorts. The town is equidistant from San Diego and Los Angeles, and in a country full of growing towns and cities.

"Pasadena is a town of wonderful progress. The business portion possesses houses of substantial character, and the brick block in which the First National Bank is located would be an ornament to any city. To give an idea of the business activity of Pasadena it may be mentioned that there are four banks in the town, and one of them, though not recently established, has deposits of more than a million of dollars. The town is situated in orange groves, and has more than thirty miles of cement sidewalks. One avenue in particular is 100 feet wide, and for a distance of three miles on each side there are excellent sidewalks. This avenue reminds one strongly of the beautiful Euclid avenue of Cleveland, O."

How to Make Iced Tea. Omaha man: Iced tea is a good enough drink for me in hot weather. Distinguished Congressman: Good enough for anybody, but the trouble is very few people know how to make it. "There shouldn't be any difficulty mixing tea with ice." "The tea isn't made right in the first place. It should not be boiled or steamed at all. The leaves should be put in the teapot and the ice-cold water poured over them. Then let it stand for half an hour." "Never heard of that." "It's the only way. The take a big goblet of ice-water, put in some sugar and the juice of half a lemon." "Yes." "Then shake up well and add a few drops of the tea." "Only a few drops?" "That's all. Then pour in about three fingers of good whiskey, give it another shaking, and you'll have a glass of iced tea worth talking about."

Everybody has been looking forward with interest to the pyrotechnic display of tonight, which is furnished by James Pain & Sons of London and New York. It presents novel effects never introduced before, except at the Queen's Jubilee in London. A band of 250 musicians are providing music for the occasion. Everything is on a grand scale, worthy of the bigness of Chicago. Among the devices exhibited are the "Falls of Niagara," said to be the largest piece of fireworks ever produced in this country—a grand cascade of fire 350 feet in length, falling from a height of 65 feet, accompanied, through some mechanical contrivance, by a roar like that of the awful cataract. There are also portraits of the President and Mrs. Cleveland; and Aladdin's "Jeweled tree," etc. There are some sixty devices altogether, and Chicago is literally ablaze with their glory.

WEATHER ON THE LAKES. Chicago is having regular October weather now. There is a frosty crispness in the atmosphere such as we do not find in California except on our coldest days. But it sends the blood coursing at a healthy rate through the veins, and is altogether delightful, so long as it grows no colder. But a moment so late, when the cold winds will tear up from the lake and go rushing on a wild dance through the streets of the city. Alas! then the discontent of the exiled Angelino, even when he realizes that there is but one Chicago upon the continent.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION. The invitation reception given by Mr. Cleveland at the Columbia Theater this evening was a concentrated crush. The feat of attempting to put 12,000 people in a house of 8000 capacity was not a complete success. I came away a wreck, in a millinery point of view.

ELIZA A. OTIS. George Eliot: When death, the great reconciler, has come, it is never our tenderness that we regret but our severity.

IMPORTANT

OWNERS AND BUYERS OF REAL-ESTATE!

—TO—

LOS ANGELES

Real-Estate and Stock Exchange

—IS ISSUED DAILY—

For Free Circulation.

The CALL LIST contains descriptions of improved and unimproved real-estate and securities listed by authority, and offered for sale to bidders willing to pay a fair market price. These properties are bought or sold only on commission by responsible real-estate brokers, bound by the rules and regulations of the Exchange to protect their customers against misrepresentation, fraudulent or defective titles, extortion in price, and the thousand and one tricks of unscrupulous and irresponsible dealers.

The principal function of the Exchange is to establish and maintain real-estate values in the mutual interest of both buyer and seller. This can only be accomplished by actually closing transactions in open session of the Exchange and making a public record of the bids, of the prices asked by holders, and of the sales, by which means stability is given to the real-estate market, and the fullest protection is extended to all parties concerned.

Those who have property for sale, listed on the Exchange, are guaranteed the full market value of their real-estate, of which they have no assurance without the facilities which a well-regulated Exchange always affords to investors.

Intending buyers are secured against extortion, by the daily publication of the Real-Estate Exchange quotations on all classes of property, without which information they are frequently induced to pay far more than the actual market value of the property purchased.

The rules and regulations and blank forms of the Los Angeles Real-Estate and Stock Exchange have been copyrighted, and all persons infringing such copyrights will be proceeded against according to law.

The lobby of the Board Room, at No. 15 1/2 South Spring street, next to the Nadeau House, is free to the public. Two sessions of the Exchange are held daily, at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 3 o'clock p.m.

The Official Call List is distributed free by the Exchange messengers, or can be had free on application to the Secretary, at the office of the Exchange, No. 15 1/2 South Spring street, or to any member of the Exchange, in whom all intending investors or home-seekers are respectfully referred for full, accurate and reliable information as to values, terms and conditions of sale and all other details relating to the properties duly listed on the Exchange.

HENRY G. SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICERS.

H. G. ROLLINS, President.

E. T. BARBER, Vice-President.

W. H. STRATTON, Secretary.

L. M. STRATTON, Treasurer.

H. O. SHAW, Secretary.

H. O. WALKER, Secretary.

Board of Directors.

H. G. ROLLINS, T. J. MATLOCK, O. H. VIOLET, R. TURNER, E. T. BARBER.

Committee on Arbitration.

J. T. LITTLE, J. A. PIRTLE, J. W. STRONG, G. W. FRANK, T. A. CROWELL.

Committee on Listing Real-Estate.

J. C. GLIDDEN, D. B. MACQUARRIE, S. B. LOCKWOOD.

Committee on Listing Securities.

W. M. BOGEL, F. W. DE VAN, J. B. FORBES.

Board of Examiners.

T. EMERSON, EDGAR MOORE, N. H. FAIRBANKS.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

IMPORTANT

OWNERS AND BUYERS OF REAL-ESTATE!

—TO—

LOS ANGELES

Real-Estate and Stock Exchange

—IS ISSUED DAILY—

For Free Circulation.

The CALL LIST contains descriptions of improved and unimproved real-estate and securities listed by authority, and offered for sale to bidders willing to pay a fair market price. These properties are bought or sold only on commission by responsible real-estate brokers, bound by the rules and regulations of the Exchange to protect their customers against misrepresentation, fraudulent or defective titles, extortion in price, and the thousand and one tricks of unscrupulous and irresponsible dealers.

The principal function of the Exchange is to establish and maintain real-estate values in the mutual interest of both buyer and seller. This can only be accomplished by actually closing transactions in open session of the Exchange and making a public record of the bids, of the prices asked by holders, and of the sales, by which means stability is given to the real-estate market, and the fullest protection is extended to all parties concerned.

Those who have property for sale, listed on the Exchange, are guaranteed the full market value of their real-estate, of which they have no assurance without the facilities which a well-regulated Exchange always affords to investors.

Intending buyers are secured against extortion, by the daily publication of the Real-Estate Exchange quotations on all classes of property, without which information they are frequently induced to pay far more than the actual market value of the property purchased.

The rules and regulations and blank forms of the Los Angeles Real-Estate and Stock Exchange have been copyrighted, and all persons infringing such copyrights will be proceeded against according to law.

The lobby of the Board Room, at No. 15 1/2 South Spring street, next to the Nadeau House, is free to the public. Two sessions of the Exchange are held daily, at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 3 o'clock p.m.

The Official Call List is distributed free by the Exchange messengers, or can be had free on application to the Secretary, at the office of the Exchange, No. 15 1/2 South Spring street, or to any member of the Exchange, in whom all intending investors or home-seekers are respectfully referred for full, accurate and reliable information as to values, terms and conditions of sale and all other details relating to the properties duly listed on the Exchange.

HENRY G. SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICERS.

H. G. ROLLINS, President.

E. T. BARBER, Vice-President.

W. H. STRATTON, Secretary.

L. M. STRATTON, Treasurer.

H. O. SHAW, Secretary.

H. O. WALKER, Secretary.

Board of Directors.

H. G. ROLLINS, T. J. MATLOCK, O. H. VIOLET, R. TURNER, E. T. BARBER.

Committee on Arbitration.

J. T. LITTLE, J. A. PIRTLE, J. W. STRONG, G. W. FRANK, T. A. CROWELL.

Committee on Listing Real-Estate.

J. C. GLIDDEN, D. B. MACQUARRIE, S. B. LOCKWOOD.

Committee on Listing Securities.

W. M. BOGEL, F. W. DE VAN, J. B. FORBES.

Board of Examiners.

T. EMERSON, EDGAR MOORE, N. H. FAIRBANKS.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

LOT.

Investors, Look at This.

MOSS & WARD,

At 134 North Main Street, Los Angeles, Cal.,

"THE SLEEPLESS REAL-ESTATE TEAM"

Five Reasons Why MOSS & WARD Always Get There.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS and parties having money to invest in Los Angeles country: We are in a position to handle acre property, for subdividing and forming syndicates, so better advantage than any other real-estate brokers on the Pacific Coast. Why?

FIRST—We never sleep, and always have an eye open for bargains.

SECOND—We always back up our opinion by taking an interest ourselves.

THIRD—We only accept property that we consider a bargain; therefore have only bargains to offer.

FOURTH—There is no question about it that bankers, capitalists, business men, etc., will act wisely by sending their money to us for investment, as our receipts will show to be less than 2 per cent. and as high as 5 per cent. per month profit to the investor.

HELP TELL US WHAT IS SAFE TO DO TO COUNT ON.

Things That Are Not and Never Can Be—Scientific and Biological Questions—The Hoop Snake and Goat Sucker—Toads in Solid Rock.

PARADISE, Oct. 14.—(Special Correspondence of THE TIMES.) Don't believe that a cat has nine lives. Don't believe there is bad luck in killing a cat. You need not kill one to find out. Don't shudder when you spill the salt, or throw a bit over your shoulder. Don't expect a death in the family when you break a looking-glass. Don't read your fortune in the teacup. Don't refuse to sit down to dinner with thirteen; the Thirteen Club still flourishes. Don't believe in ghosts and spirits. Don't visit a materialization or séance without a syringe loaded with iodine. Don't fail to squirt it into the spirit's face. Don't fail to visit the spirit the next day, and follow up the iodine. Don't have your fortune told when you have all the material for framing it. Don't believe in dreams, or that they always go by opposites. Don't mistake malaria for something spiritual. Don't believe that whales spout water. In every book where a whale is pictured, the error is perpetuated, and the unfortunate creature is shown taking in water and blowing it out through its nose. Try this yourself, my reader, and it will be understood how difficult this feat is, as the whale is a close-up of man in many things. Stand it up on its tail, imagine the hind legs that have been removed by evolutionary atrophy, and its flippers as hands, and we see that there is in its structure a quaint and close resemblance to man. Very nearly the same organs are present; some of them changed about a little, but they have the same general work to do, and accomplish it in very much the same way; and to blow water from the mouth through its nostrils or blowpipes, or holes, to a height of ten or twenty feet, as pictured by every book that shows a whale, is impossible. If you or your friend, the captain of a whaler, don't believe it, go down to San Diego in the season and examine a whale, and you will find that valves have been placed in the whale's nostrils to prevent just such an accident; yet the whale appears to do it.

What is the matter though aloft by which the whale can be seen for miles? It is nothing more or less than the vast volume of heated air that the whale has yielded in its lungs for perhaps half an hour; that when suddenly forced upward in one or two streams or spouts, as the case may be, condenses in the cool air and blows away, falling in a fine spray. This accounts for mists in the no-trills, and the water lying just over the hole holes and covered up by the escaping breath, constitutes the "spouting."

Don't believe in mermaids. Thousands of people do. Coyotes and the domestic dogs breed together, but the coyote is a wild dog to a greater or less extent. Wild cattle and tame ones occasionally breed, but an intermixture of different groups of animals having no affinities is an absurdity, and the story had its origin where many of the old tales among the imaginative or fun-loving Greeks and Romans, who created the Satyr, the half man and half goat, and other monsters of the imagination, Mermaids and all such creatures are made by taxidermists by simply sewing together the tail of a fish and the upper body of a monkey. It will probably strike the reader as a senseless matter to attempt to explain this, but within a month I was asked by a very intelligent and cultivated lady if mermaids really did exist. There is no story so astonishing but some one can be found to believe it; all of which goes to show that there is a remarkable amount of ignorance prevailing regarding even the elements of physiology and natural history. The dead languages were in my time at school, and are to a certain extent yet, insisted upon, and years spent at the Latin and Greek grammar. The excuse given was and is that every cultivated and educated man should be able to read Latin and Greek; again, the study was so much training for the mind. I remember some few years ago in discussing this question with the late Prof. E. L. Youmans, editor and founder of the Popular Science Monthly, and one of the greatest minds in the country, he came down on Latin and Greek, or rather the time spent upon it with all the wonderful invective he was capable of, and it is partly the result of his labor that the dead languages are not enforced in all colleges today. Every man and woman should have more ideas of his structure and know something about him or herself. How many readers of THE TIMES can, without taking up a text-book, write down in a few words how they differ in structure from a porpoise? The same readers of THE TIMES know their *arnia circumque* of course, and perhaps after business enjoy a dip in a little Hebrew. Today the works of Darwin, Huxley, Spencer and our own leaders in science are to be found in every library and in cultivated society, where cultivation means education. The man or woman who displays total ignorance of the great questions of the day is considered, to put it mildly, behind the times. We need not all know, or care to know that *Echinos, Helophis, Perchoerus, Tinohys* and *Dicostyle* occur in this order from the Eocene time down, but it is expected that persons of ordinary intelligence should have some knowledge of the elementary facts of biology. Don't believe that a porpoise or whale is a fish. They merely have a fish-like shape. A whale is a great carnivorous cow, nursing for life in the ocean, yet adapted for life on the land, with rich milk, just as the cow does. So with the porpoise and dolphin though there is a dash of dolphin, the one that changes its colors so beautifully and chases the flying fish. These animals belong to the milk-givers. The whales and porpoises are adapted for life in the free water. Seals, manatees, etc., live partly on shore. The horses, cows and man are thorough land animals. The bats are milk-givers with wings adapted to an aerial life, but all are mammals, or milk-givers, and merely having certain modifications that adapt them to entirely different surroundings. Don't believe that swallows dive into the mud at the beginning of cold weather and lie there until spring—one farmer in fifty in the New England States will impress this fact upon you. Don't accept as a fact the story of the frog or toad that has been found in solid rock or sealed in a tree for ages—the boss of every blasting man believes this; it is his special property; don't take it away from him; he has seen the toad hop out. This interesting action turns up about once a week in some rural newspaper, and now the rounds. The late Frank Buckland spent much of his life writing

about the structure of man and his history, and showed that the bones of the skull will live. Mr. Buckland selected all the statements he could find, and then proceeded to test them. He had blocks made of various kinds of stone; one was of coiled limestone, in which twelve cells were made, each being about a foot deep and five inches across; the entrance or opening of each was covered with a groove so that the covers could be put on, the lower of glass and the upper of slate, so that when the time came the imprisoned object could be examined without the introduction of air. A sandstone block was also arranged in a similar way, and finally a live, healthy, vigorous toad was placed in each cell, twenty-four in all—sealed up and buried, to carry out the original version that the toad could live in solid rock for ages. A year later the stones were taken up, and it was found that the toads in the small sandstone block cells were dead, while in the limestone cells the majority were alive. The animals were now immured a second time, and at the end of another year taken up and found dead. The supposition, then, is that while the toad is extremely long-lived under any circumstances, in solid rock, with absolutely no air or food, it would soon die; but where possibly some air reached it might live nearly two years. At the same time other toads were confined in holes in trees, but in no case did they live for any length of time. The toads, then, that are found in solid rock have crept into crevices and had increased in size, so that escape was impossible, but thus obtained an abundance of food and air through some crevice in the rock. Don't believe that wars (a horrible word, yet found in the dictionaries) come from handling toads; the jewel in the toad's head is not more of a fiction. Don't believe that the darning-needle can pierce a toad's eye, or that the ear-wig is ever on the lookout for an ear to crawl into. These, too, seem unnecessary warnings, yet a short time ago a school was emptied, almost causing a panic, by the entrance of a few dragon flies. The children rushed out, holding their hands to their eyes and ears. Don't laugh loudly when your ward jokes says that such a thing is as rare as birds' teeth. He probably thinks that birds never had teeth. Take him aside and tell him about the *Aesperornis* and the other birds with wonderful teeth, that Prof. Marsh has found, just north of us, over the big divide. Don't accept the story of the hair that turns into a snake, even if you see the entire transaction; rather lay it to your opinion. Shakespeare tells us that

"Much is breeding, While like the course of hair, hath yet but life, And not a serpent's poison."

The hair snake or worm is a when anything—the *Gordius aquaticus* of science—its life history can be found in any natural history. Neither take the great poet as authority where he says: "Crocodiles do not weep; that is copiousness of tears." The old books that say that crocodiles are found only in Africa. We have them as well as alligators in the United States. Don't believe the ostrich thrusts its head in the sand to escape pursuers. Don't believe in sirens or unicorns. The only siren is the seal or manatee; the unicorn the narwhal. Don't believe the nautilus expands its tentacles as sails. A fine picture of this fiction is to be found in Figueroa's "Ocean World," and, if I am not mistaken, in some other books.

Don't believe in the hoop-snake, that takes its tail in its mouth and rolls away like a hoop, stopping to pierce a tree with its deadly sting. Don't entertain the milk snake, that robs cows. They have a bird in South America that is supposed to do the same thing. Note its name, *Cypripedium*, or goat-sucker. Don't believe that Jonah swallowed the whale, or, if the whale swallowed Jonah, it had a throat ten times as large as any whale ever had. If you must believe it, believe it a miracle, which it surely is, but it requires but a little insight into the workings of Nature to see that the actual truths are far more wonderful than the fictions. The old lady in the story entertained a similar belief. Her son, returning from a long voyage, related so many wonderful tales that at last she broke out with:

"Sugar mountains may be, and rivers of rum may be, but fish that fly can ne'er be."

So it is with the moderns. They believe in the mermaid and the hoop-snake, but smile when told of a fish that can swallow another five times its own size, or that has a habit of crawling upon open land to obtain its food. In the very nature of things, man cannot exceed Nature in the wonder of her originality, and man's imaginations make but a poor showing when compared to the simplest of her works.

KELP.

CANADA AS A WINTER RESORT.

Sleighing and Sleighbells—The Toboggan Slides.

(W. G. Allen in The Century.)

How shall I hope to describe what has been done to make Canada as a winter resort better known to all the world? The first snowball is an intoxicant. Boys go snow-mad. Montreal has a temporary insanity. The houses are prepared for a visit from King North Wind, and Canadians are the only people in the world who know how to keep warm outdoors as well as indoors. The streets are gay with life and laughter, and every body seems determined to make the most of the great carnival. Business goes to the dogs. There is a mighty march of tourists and townspeople crunching over the crisp snow, and a constant jingle of sleighbells. If you go to any of the toboggan slides, you will witness a sight that thrills the on-looker as well as the tobogganist. The natural hills were formerly the only resort; but some one has introduced the Russian idea of erecting a high wooden structure, up one side of which you drag your toboggan, and down the other side of which you slide like a rocket. These artificial slides are the most popular, as they are easier of ascent and can be made so as to avoid cahots or bumps.

Within the last few years a score of regular toboggan clubs have been organized. Everybody has gone crazy on the subject, and men, women and children revel in the dashing flight. The hills are lit by torches and lanterns in the snow on each side of the track, and huge bonfires are kept burning around which gather picturesque groups. Perhaps of all sports of the carnival this is the most generally enjoyed by the visitors. Some of the slides are very steep and look dangerous, and the sensation of rushing down the hill on the thin strip of basswood is one never to be forgotten.

"How do you like it?" asked a Canadian girl of an American visitor, whom she had steered down the steepest slide.

"Oh, I wouldn't have missed it for \$100."

"You'll try it again, won't you?"

"Not for \$1000."

No Peter Funk at Roscreans. No empty promises, but grand fulfillments at Roscreans.

OUR FAVORITE CORNER.

1.—CHARADE.

The ladies all about my first. Most shamefully, 'tis true; The dancing ones surprise us not, But, oh! the Christians do.

A little bird high in the tree Quite cally does my name; But should a crow attempt to, too, I'm sure you would be vexed.

In hospitals the whole are seen In very ample store of state; The soldiers' many bleeding wounds They're used to cover o'er. S. E. D.

2.—ETIMOLOGICAL ANIMALS.

1. A chest of tools, and a number.

2. A relative, and the essential quality of the dulle's linen.

3. Before, and to move with an easy trot.

4. A fence, and a domestic animal.

5. A Spanish nobleman, and a book of explanation.

6. A part of the body, a river, a kettle, an indefinite article, and a row, or riot.

7. Something that some people seem to enjoy telling, and a proposition.

8. A piece of lawn, and a man belonging to a certain religious order. J. O. H. N.

3.—DIAMOND.

1. A consonant.

2. A very conceited man is said to have this in great abundance.

3. Envious people sometimes accuse other people of wearing this instead of diamonds.

4. This is a place where Eastern people keep their swine.

5. A vowel.

6. A FAMOUS BREED OF POULTRY.

Y.

5.—CONJURERS.

Tot's kitten followed her to church—The day I well remember.

For 'twas a peaceful Sabbath morn, The first of last September.

She walked demurely up the aisle, And curled up in the pew;

Then in Tot's lap she slept or purred Till service was quite through.

Next day Tot's brother planned to go To see a steepchase;

But toothache kept the cat at home With badly swollen face.

Now tell me what the difference is 'Twixt kit, who liked to roam And this young man whose toothache had Forced him to stay at home.

ETHYL.

6.—WORD SQUARE.

1. A collection of people.

2. In flames.

3. To rise up. (Transposed.)

4. Found in the forest.

5. Used in making bread.

7.—ENIGMA.

Composed of twenty letters.

My 1, 3, 5, 12 is to stop.

My 2, 13, 14, 15 is to fold.

My 16, 17, 18 is to make out.

My 4, 18, 19 is to barter.

My 16, 17, 18 is used for cutting wood.

My 5, 1, 14 is to be complete.

The whole is from Shakespeare.

Answers to Puzzles of Last Week.

1. Postoffice.

CASH ASIA SION HAND

2. Hannah, Anna.

3. Constitution.

4. "Forward the Light Brigade! Charge for the guns," he said.

5. "Forward the Light Brigade! Charge for the guns," he said.

6. C O L O R P A L A C E S R O C K S

7. Bark, ark.

LAMANDA PARK.

The railway from the Raymond to Lamanda Park, being about to be opened shortly and giving to this desirable and picturesque property exceptional facilities, a further addition has been made to the town lots, which are offered to the public on reasonable terms, also plots to suit the convenience of buyers for villa residences of from five to five or more acres, on the Rose avenue and other desirable situations.

Water provided for domestic purposes on reasonable terms. Plans can be seen and particulars obtained from the owners.

L. J. Rose & Co., Limited, Sunny Slope, San Gabriel; or A. M. Stevens, Lawyers' Block, Los Angeles; or I. W. Everest, Real-estate Agent, Lamanda Park.

We notice that the sales of the Raymond Improvement Company in their Division No. 1 have been so rapid that they have been obliged to subdivide many of the lots into date buyers. To this end they have placed on the market their Division No. 2, located in the southeastern portion of their tract and in front of the Raymond Hotel. They offer some of the finest frontage on Garfield avenue at low prices. Everyone at all familiar with that section knows that this avenue, already the principal drive from the city to the Raymond station, over two miles long, and seventy feet wide, within the near future be thickly settled with its entire length. The street cars are already running from Alhambra northward, and will reach the Raymond Hotel in a few days and at once be laid. Call on W. H. Hughes, Secretary, Room 2, Los Angeles National Bank Building, corner First and Spring streets.

Unclassified.

CALKINS CARRIAGE COMPANY.

Corner Los Angeles and Arcadia, Sole Agents for Southern California for THE STEEL GRAB BUGGY.

Practically indestructible.

No need to shrink, break, decay or wear out. No bolts or clips to become loose or rattle. A gear made entirely of steel, riveted together, and not to be broken, will last forever.

MANUFACTURED BY THE ABBOTT BUGGY CO., CHICAGO.

Also for the Buckeye Buggy Co., Columbus, O.; R. F. Briggs & Co., Amesbury, Mass.; A. M. Parry & Co., Amesbury, Mass.; Hiram W. Davis & Co., Cincinnati, O.; Dayton Buggy Co., Dayton, O.; Repairing, painting and trimming.

NOW READY.

ARROWHEAD

HOT SPRINGS HOTEL.

MUD, MINERAL

VAPOR BATHS

A charming resort for health pleasure and rest, on west slope of Sierra Madre Range, 6 miles north of San Bernardino 2000 feet above and 55 miles from the sea. Modern appliances. Telephone connection. Send for circular. Address R. D. DART, Manager, Arrowhead, Hot Springs, San Bernardino, Cal.

Or to B. F. Coulter, corner Spring and Second streets, Los Angeles.

F. L. CANTIN, Wood Engraver

I have the latest improved machinery, thereby saving time and labor, which enable me to do work at reduced rates.

ENGRAVINGS OF LANDSCAPES, BUILDINGS, MAPS, MACHINERY, ETC.

TIMES BUILDING, FIRST AND FORT STREETS, LOS ANGELES

WHEN YOU OPEN A PACKAGE OF GYPSY QUEEN CIGARETTES

Notice the delicate odor, the superiority of workmanship, and the exquisite aroma from the lighted cigarette.

ALBERT MAU & CO., Sole Agents, 541 N. Main St.

Partnership, Company and other accounts kept, investigated, arranged and arbitrated. OFFICE: Rooms 12 and 13, 117 High St., Los Angeles.

SIERRA MADE 5¢

J. N. GREGORY, SOLE AGENT. CORNERS FIRST AND MAIN STREETS. The trade invited.

FOSSMIR & SCOTT. Successors to BAXT & FOSMIR.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP. Corner Virgin and Central sts., Los Angeles.

TWO FRIENDS MEET.



"Hello! old fellow. What have you been doing to yourself? You look like a subject for the undertaker," exclaimed the man on the right.

"I have been taking mercury and potash mixtures until they have nearly ruined me," squeaked the old man on crutches.

"And I," said the other, "have been taking the genuine Swift's Specific, which has built me up from the first dose."

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC.

Nature's own remedy, made from roots gathered from the forests of Georgia. The method by which it is made was obtained by a half-breed from the Creek Indians, who inhabited a certain portion of Georgia, which was communicated to one of the early settlers, and thus the formula has been handed down to the present day. The demand has been increasing until a \$100,000 laboratory is now necessary to supply the trade. A foreign demand has been created, and elaborate facilities will be necessary to meet it. This great

VEGETABLE BLOOD PURIFIER

Cancer, Catarrh, Scrofula, Eczema, Ulcers, Rheumatism, Blood Taint, Hered- itary or otherwise.

WITHOUT USE OF MERCURY OR POTASH

Dr. Steinhart's

Essence of Life!

This Great Strengthening Remedy and Nerve Tonic

POSITIVELY CURES

Nervous and Physical Debility, Exhausted Vitality, Involuntary Weakness, Brains upon the system, no matter in what manner they may occur. Weakness, Lost Manhood in all its complications, Prostration, and all the evil effects of youthful follies and excesses.

A Permanent Cure Guaranteed

PRICE, \$2.50 PER BOTTLE.

Or five bottles for \$10.00. Sent upon receipt of price or C. O. D. to any address, secure from observation. Communications strictly confidential. Call or address

DR. P. STEINHART,

NO. 314 NORTH MAIN STREET, Opposite new Postoffice Building, Los Angeles, California.

N. B.—Also the Essence of Life is put up in pill form. Price, \$2.50 per box, or five boxes for \$10.00.

Office hours: 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.; 6 to 8 p.m. Sunday, 2 to 3 p.m.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM,

THE NEW MEANS OF CURE.

DR. E. ROBBINS'S ELECTRO-MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

Corner First and Spring sts., entrance on First st. In first fitted up, at considerable expense, with everything that is necessary to cure chronic and so-called incurable diseases by the most efficient means in the world. Turkish and Russian baths; also Electric, Sulphur and Eucalyptus baths. Dr. Robbins has several years' experience in the Austrian colonies. San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Agent, Lamanda Park.

hundreds of leading citizens can testify to the wonderful effects of electricity in curing cases of chronic diseases when all else had failed, and therefore all persons suffering should try this new remedy before abandoning all hope. After every medical treatment the patients are given the Massage treatment by persons of their own sex. The doctor diagnoses diseases, without explanation from the patient. His office hours are from 9 to 12, 1 to 5 and 7 to 9.

Unclassified.

CALKINS CARRIAGE COMPANY.

Corner Los Angeles and Arcadia, Sole Agents for Southern California for THE STEEL GRAB BUGGY.

Practically indestructible.

No need to shrink, break, decay or wear out. No bolts or clips to become loose or rattle. A gear made entirely of steel, riveted together, and not to be broken, will last forever.

MANUFACTURED BY THE ABBOTT BUGGY CO., CHICAGO.

Also for the Buckeye Buggy Co., Columbus, O.; R. F. Briggs & Co., Amesbury, Mass.; A. M. Parry & Co., Amesbury, Mass.; Hiram W. Davis & Co., Cincinnati, O.; Dayton Buggy Co., Dayton, O.; Repairing, painting and trimming.

NOW READY.

ARROWHEAD

HOT SPRINGS HOTEL.

MUD, MINERAL

VAPOR BATHS

A charming resort for health pleasure and rest, on west slope of Sierra Madre Range, 6 miles north of San Bernardino 2000 feet above and 55 miles from the sea. Modern appliances. Telephone connection. Send for circular. Address R. D. DART, Manager, Arrowhead, Hot Springs, San Bernardino, Cal.

Or to B. F. Coulter, corner Spring and Second streets, Los Angeles.

F. L. CANTIN, Wood Engraver

I have the latest improved machinery, thereby saving time and labor, which enable me to do work at reduced rates.

ENGRAVINGS OF LANDSCAPES, BUILDINGS, MAPS, MACHINERY, ETC.

TIMES BUILDING, FIRST AND FORT STREETS, LOS ANGELES

WHEN YOU OPEN A PACKAGE OF GYPSY QUEEN CIGARETTES

Notice the delicate odor, the superiority of workmanship, and the exquisite aroma from the lighted cigarette.

ALBERT MAU & CO., Sole Agents, 541 N. Main St.

Partnership, Company and other accounts kept, investigated, arranged and arbitrated. OFFICE: Rooms 12 and 13, 117 High St., Los Angeles.

SIERRA MADE 5¢

J. N. GREGORY, SOLE AGENT. CORNERS FIRST AND MAIN STREETS. The trade invited.

FOSSMIR & SCOTT. Successors to BAXT & FOSMIR.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP. Corner Virgin and Central sts., Los Angeles.

Consumers' Gaslight Heat and Power Company.

THE GREAT FUEL-GAS WORKS

Completed.

The Consumers' Gaslight, Heat and Power Co.

BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT—

On and After Monday, October 17,

It will be prepared to supply Fuel-Gas on the line of its mains

For Heat, Light and Power Purposes,

AT \$1.00 PER THOUSAND CUBIC FEET.

The company has for sale or rent a full line of gas-heaters, stoves, ranges, bakers' ovens, etc., etc., which are now on exhibition. The public is cordially invited to inspect our display and see appliances in actual operation.

Office and Warerooms,—

New Thom Building, South Main St., corner Third.

H. L. MACNEIL, President. L. E. MOSHER, Secretary.

Real Estate.

18--BEAUTIFUL HOMES--18

IN THE

Anaheim Homestead Tract!

Four to nine acres in each lot, and all level and fine soil. Title perfect. Water in floods. To be sold on the distribution homestead plan. Covered with fine orchards and vineyards.

ONLY \$3000 A SHARE!

On one five-acre lot is a ten-room brick house, walls 16 inches, two stories, finely finished, cost \$7000, elegantly furnished—all goes. \$1000 cash, \$1000 in one year, \$1000 in two years; interest 8 per cent.

—AT ALL REAL-ESTATE AGENTS.—

Remember, there are only eighteen shares to be sold. Several sold before the maps are out. Talk quick. Agents will send to the Herald office for maps and contracts. The least valuable share is nine acres of level land, plenty of water, with \$500 rebate—or nine acres for \$2500.

F. H. KEITH HAS CHARGE AT ANAHEIM,

—AND—

G. W. BURTON, Herald Office, in Los Angeles.

Pipe Works.

RISE OF THE THEATER.

THE FIGHT IN PHILADELPHIA FOR AND AGAINST THE STAGE.

No Theater in Philadelphia in 1787—The Playhouse Called "The Devil's Drawing-Room"—With the Republic Theaters Came.

[Philadelphia Press.] One hundred years ago there was not a single theater open in Philadelphia. For several years the battle for and against the theater had stirred the Quaker City and divided it into two camps. The Quakers, in sentiment and thought, were against the theater, which once had ruled the whole colony, had lost nearly all of its influence, so far as the Government was concerned, and other sects disputed its social pre-eminence. But on this question of allowing playhouses in this city the Quaker element, reinforced by the stricter members of other churches, made its last stand. The opposition to the theater had varied in success. Three had already been established in the city before 1787, but in that year its opponents had the upper hand, and no performances were given.

That, however, was to be the end of successful opposition. The establishment of the new national government and the passage of a new charter for the city, which went into effect in 1790, gave a stimulus to all branches of action, to social life, as well as to commerce, trade, manufactures and agriculture. The coin that, under the last years of the confederation, had flowed out of the country, began to show signs of coming back. Prosperity began to smile, and the spirit of the largest city on the continent became buoyant. Moreover, the personal influence of the first administration, for Washington frequently attended the theater, was thrown in favor of the stage.

The first play ever performed in America was *The Merchant of Venice*, on September 8, 1752, at Williamsburg, the capital of Virginia, by an English company. Thence the company went to Annapolis, and thence to New York, where Hallam opened the Nassau-street Theater, on September 17, 1753. Just at this time Philadelphia was torn into two factions over the question of allowing a playhouse to be set up. The Quaker dress was no longer the only one, but still it was the most frequent, and the Quakers carried a petition to Gov. Hamilton, urging the prohibition of profane stage plays. Counter petitions were also presented. Finally the Governor granted Hallam permission to open a theater and present twenty-four plays with afterpieces, on condition that they should "offer nothing indecent and immoral," and performed one night for the benefit of the poor.

THE FIRST PHILADELPHIA PERFORMANCE.

It is recorded that as early as 1749 the city authorities had been troubled by young men who were trying to present plays at amateurs in the outskirts of the town. They had been suppressed. In accordance with the Governor's permission, Hallam's company opened their theater in William Plunstead's storehouse, on the corner of the first alley above Pine street, and began playing on April 1794, presenting the tragedy of *The Fair Penitent*, with *Miss in Her Teens* as an afterpiece. What a "first night" that must have been! The light for and against the theater was waged so long and so bitterly that the house was filled to overflowing, and the "standing room only" sign would certainly have been up if they had any. The prices of admission were: Box seats, 4s.; gallery, 2s. 6d. All during the discussion previous to opening the theater pamphlets were printed and distributed, calling attention to the evils of the stage, denouncing the theater as "The Devil's Drawing-room," and warning the young not to go. The only result, apparently, was to give this first performance a rousing advertisement. In the course of the first evening one of the managers of the production against the theater was discovered in the pit. Instantly there was a great uproar. "Put him out, he's a spy!" yelled the gallery. The play could not go on until the luckless manager of the stage was hauled into the street. The company remained in town until July, giving three performances a week for ten weeks.

THE FIRST THEATRICAL BUILDING.

The second theater in Philadelphia was opened in 1759, at the southwest corner of South and Vernon streets, in a place formerly called "Society Hill." This was the first building erected especially for a theater. It was, it will be seen, just without the limits of the city as then defined. The manager, David Douglas, did not escape opposition by this ruse. The Quakers promptly applied to Judge Allen for an injunction against the theater. The judge denied it, taking the position that "he had learned more moral virtue from plays than sermons." Soon after the judge's wife fell sick and died, and the opponents to the theater solemnly averred that this was a judgment upon the wicked judge. Douglas's theater was open from June 25, 1759, until December 28th. The first evening's performance consisted of the tragedy *Tamara* and the farce *The Virgin Unmasked*. They had received for the scenes 2100. In 1760 Douglas built a larger theater at the corner of Cedar and Crab streets. This was a wooden building painted red, and it is said to have been "no ornament to the city." Long afterward it became a distillery, but it was the only theater in Philadelphia until 1791.

Hallam reopened the theater in Southwark in 1785. The Pennsylvania Assembly was in session at the time, and after a long debate rejected a resolution condemning the theater. This debate shows that it was no longer considered by leading men a sin to attend the theater. Such members as Robert Morris and George Clymer of Philadelphia defended the stage warmly. Nevertheless, the prevailing spirit was still against the theater, and Hallam's company avoided the city for several seasons. They came back to the Southwark Theater in 1786, and on June 23d opened it as an "opera-house," since the law did not forbid concerts. Here is the bill for the opening night:

SPECTACULAR VIZOR.
At the Opera-House, Southwark.
For the Relief of our Fellow-Citizens Enslaved at Algiers.
On Monday Next.
Will be Performed
Vocal and Instrumental.
In the first part of which will be introduced
"The Captivity of St. Paul."
Or, the Pupil in Love.
And in the second part will be presented the Musical Entertainment of the POOR SOLDIER.

The next year, just a century ago, no theater was open in Philadelphia, but in 1790 Hallam's company reopened the Southwark Theater. The new government was now established, and President Washington frequently attended the theater. His favorite plays were *School for Scandal* and *The Poor Soldier*. When he went to the play, his

DEAD-CRAB TRAFFIC.

CRY OF THE NIGHT WHICH MEANS FRAUD AND DECEIT.

"Fresh Baltimore Crabs," Peddled After Dark Transmitted from the Boston Steamer of Honest Peddlers Into the Semblance of a Dainty.

[Philadelphia Press.] "If you're fresh, Baltimore crabs."

"Twas as false a cry in the night as ever rang through dark streets. Thereby hangs the tale which the Press is going to tell, not only for the sake of people who love to read a story every night, but for the sake of the narrow-minded, vicious, double-headed, hard-shell crab, but for the sake of the righteous vendors as well.

Truth of the matter is, there are sold in this city too many crabs from Baltimore and other places which preferred dying in the railroad cars to being boiled alive. While that may be pardonable in the crab, there is an unpardonable desire on the part of vendors to get hold of these crabs for nothing and sell them for the price of crabs which, alive and working at both ends, met death in an instant like the cook of the Nancy Brig.

The author of the cry quoted above was one of these. He was a man past the meridian of life, and considerably past Elbert street going toward Race, on the west side of Tenth, when overtaken by a man who was making a study of his mode of living off of crabs that were dead before their cooking began. He was told in another way and seemed surprised, but reiterated his former assertion in a loud but tremulous voice that found a living echo from a second story window in Cherry street half a square away.

A voice there said "crabs," and the old man, excusing himself, followed the sound through the night while his companion waited. In a few minutes there was a sound like running water, highly flavored with angry, bitter expressions. Was it about the price of crabs? No, for they had been bought.

AN IRATE CUSTOMER. "You nag, give me back those foie gras and take that billed karpas inter de nex block," said the unknown voice.

"Excuse me, but you ain't talkin' white woman when you call me a nigger."

Then all was still. The woman explained to a Press reporter that she purchased one large heavy crab, and when she pulled one of its legs off it turned into a fountain with a perfume like a bone milk.

And do you know for what it was? "The dirty nagir cooked it after it was dead."

This little night drama on Cherry street is one of many occurring daily throughout the city from this widespread, bad-crab traffic. Often the "cussin'" does not come off until after the rogue of a crabman has pocketed his money and gone. It has, too, caused considerable sickness among the poorer classes.

The method of the trade is simple. One walking through the fish market unconsciously becomes aware that there are crabs and crabs. Some it won't do to wrestle with unless you can make arrangements to get a wide hold. A catch-as-catch-can match between an amateur crab catcher and a crab has never yet resulted in the man throwing the crab. These crabs are eaten by the best families after being boiled alive. Then there are crabs that die on their way here. These are the prey of the dishonest vendor. All of this breed of fish come to this city by rail. They used to come by boat, but that mode of transportation is too slow in these days. They arrive at Broad and Prime before daylight every morning in huge boxes and barrels consigned to dealers in the fish market at Dock and Spruce streets, where they are given a ride through the city in open wagons, reaching the scene of their separation at 6 a. m. A young man who works for the Press beat them there the other morning by half an hour.

WAITING FOR THE DEAD.

A lot of hungry-looking old men and women were there before him. They carried baskets and bags. They are the vendors of bad crabs.

A heavy fog hung over river and land. The wharf crabs, and the fake crabs, for one took their morning bath off the end of the dock, with impunity. The crabs arrived on time and the dealers opened the barrels and boxes and began sorting the dead from the living at long intervals. Some crabs will just lie in the shadow of death by playing they are dead. Of these it can only be said, "They have no friends, but get there just the same."

The hungry-looking men and women are willing to help in the sorting. By 7 o'clock the work is completed. In front of every dealer's booth stands a barrel of dead crabs, which he knows are no good to him, and which in a few brief hours will go to the Board of Health man. He hears them through his nose. Let the dealer continue the narrative.

"Der dead crabs, is tier, young feller," said the man, "and if these vendors come along and takes 'em, we ask no questions. See? We'd have ter pay for the dumping of them way down Broad street if they didn't take 'em. See?"

Luck played that day in the hands of the Press man, who had the satisfaction of seeing the same old colored man he encountered at night scoop in a bagful and go his way.

HOW THE CRABS ARE TREATED.

The dead crab tells no tale. If he is opened, he reveals thousands of these crabs, many of them rotting, the bogus vendor takes them home. If they be the fresh-water variety he boils them with rock salt, in old wine-bottles, and gives them to men have decomposed until nothing but the hard shell is left. Into this the water gets and makes them appear large and fat. When it becomes dark they are put in bags and baskets and the owner goes forth to ply his nefarious business. You can't tell him from the righteous owner, who pays \$1.50 a dozen for good crabs. His trump card is to charge first-class prices. One of them makes \$18 a week, not counting what they pay for drinks between sales and at other times during the day, for they're all a set of loafers. They never sell in the same streets of the city two nights in the week, because the temper of the inhabitants is liable to be "techy" on such frauds.

Several nights ago a bad-crab vender got caught in an alley up town and was beaten by the women, who threw his stock into the street. Sometimes they get in trouble in the market. One of them was arrested for trying to steal a live crab, and entered a plea that the crab was trying to steal him. There was a reasonable doubt in the mind of the magistrate and he was acquitted.

IN HARD LUCK.

(Detroit Tribune.) Democratic Civil Service Reform is still going around begging for identification, only to get "fired" at every point.

DEAD-CRAB TRAFFIC.

CRY OF THE NIGHT WHICH MEANS FRAUD AND DECEIT.

"Fresh Baltimore Crabs," Peddled After Dark Transmitted from the Boston Steamer of Honest Peddlers Into the Semblance of a Dainty.

[Philadelphia Press.] "If you're fresh, Baltimore crabs."

"Twas as false a cry in the night as ever rang through dark streets. Thereby hangs the tale which the Press is going to tell, not only for the sake of people who love to read a story every night, but for the sake of the narrow-minded, vicious, double-headed, hard-shell crab, but for the sake of the righteous vendors as well.

Truth of the matter is, there are sold in this city too many crabs from Baltimore and other places which preferred dying in the railroad cars to being boiled alive. While that may be pardonable in the crab, there is an unpardonable desire on the part of vendors to get hold of these crabs for nothing and sell them for the price of crabs which, alive and working at both ends, met death in an instant like the cook of the Nancy Brig.

The author of the cry quoted above was one of these. He was a man past the meridian of life, and considerably past Elbert street going toward Race, on the west side of Tenth, when overtaken by a man who was making a study of his mode of living off of crabs that were dead before their cooking began. He was told in another way and seemed surprised, but reiterated his former assertion in a loud but tremulous voice that found a living echo from a second story window in Cherry street half a square away.

A voice there said "crabs," and the old man, excusing himself, followed the sound through the night while his companion waited. In a few minutes there was a sound like running water, highly flavored with angry, bitter expressions. Was it about the price of crabs? No, for they had been bought.

AN IRATE CUSTOMER. "You nag, give me back those foie gras and take that billed karpas inter de nex block," said the unknown voice.

"Excuse me, but you ain't talkin' white woman when you call me a nigger."

Then all was still. The woman explained to a Press reporter that she purchased one large heavy crab, and when she pulled one of its legs off it turned into a fountain with a perfume like a bone milk.

And do you know for what it was? "The dirty nagir cooked it after it was dead."

This little night drama on Cherry street is one of many occurring daily throughout the city from this widespread, bad-crab traffic. Often the "cussin'" does not come off until after the rogue of a crabman has pocketed his money and gone. It has, too, caused considerable sickness among the poorer classes.

The method of the trade is simple. One walking through the fish market unconsciously becomes aware that there are crabs and crabs. Some it won't do to wrestle with unless you can make arrangements to get a wide hold. A catch-as-catch-can match between an amateur crab catcher and a crab has never yet resulted in the man throwing the crab. These crabs are eaten by the best families after being boiled alive. Then there are crabs that die on their way here. These are the prey of the dishonest vendor. All of this breed of fish come to this city by rail. They used to come by boat, but that mode of transportation is too slow in these days. They arrive at Broad and Prime before daylight every morning in huge boxes and barrels consigned to dealers in the fish market at Dock and Spruce streets, where they are given a ride through the city in open wagons, reaching the scene of their separation at 6 a. m. A young man who works for the Press beat them there the other morning by half an hour.

A lot of hungry-looking old men and women were there before him. They carried baskets and bags. They are the vendors of bad crabs.

A heavy fog hung over river and land. The wharf crabs, and the fake crabs, for one took their morning bath off the end of the dock, with impunity. The crabs arrived on time and the dealers opened the barrels and boxes and began sorting the dead from the living at long intervals. Some crabs will just lie in the shadow of death by playing they are dead. Of these it can only be said, "They have no friends, but get there just the same."

The hungry-looking men and women are willing to help in the sorting. By 7 o'clock the work is completed. In front of every dealer's booth stands a barrel of dead crabs, which he knows are no good to him, and which in a few brief hours will go to the Board of Health man. He hears them through his nose. Let the dealer continue the narrative.

"Der dead crabs, is tier, young feller," said the man, "and if these vendors come along and takes 'em, we ask no questions. See? We'd have ter pay for the dumping of them way down Broad street if they didn't take 'em. See?"

Luck played that day in the hands of the Press man, who had the satisfaction of seeing the same old colored man he encountered at night scoop in a bagful and go his way.

HOW THE CRABS ARE TREATED.

The dead crab tells no tale. If he is opened, he reveals thousands of these crabs, many of them rotting, the bogus vendor takes them home. If they be the fresh-water variety he boils them with rock salt, in old wine-bottles, and gives them to men have decomposed until nothing but the hard shell is left. Into this the water gets and makes them appear large and fat. When it becomes dark they are put in bags and baskets and the owner goes forth to ply his nefarious business. You can't tell him from the righteous owner, who pays \$1.50 a dozen for good crabs. His trump card is to charge first-class prices. One of them makes \$18 a week, not counting what they pay for drinks between sales and at other times during the day, for they're all a set of loafers. They never sell in the same streets of the city two nights in the week, because the temper of the inhabitants is liable to be "techy" on such frauds.

Several nights ago a bad-crab vender got caught in an alley up town and was beaten by the women, who threw his stock into the street. Sometimes they get in trouble in the market. One of them was arrested for trying to steal a live crab, and entered a plea that the crab was trying to steal him. There was a reasonable doubt in the mind of the magistrate and he was acquitted.

IN HARD LUCK.

(Detroit Tribune.) Democratic Civil Service Reform is still going around begging for identification, only to get "fired" at every point.

THE DIAMOND-STREET TRACT!

—THIS IS—
The Most Beautiful Subdivision
—EVER OFFERED FOR SALE—
IN THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

ONLY 15 MINUTES' WALK FROM THE CENTER OF BUSINESS.

THE LOCATION is on both sides of the WEST END RAILWAY on DIAMOND STREET. The West End Railway is a continuation of the Second Street Cable Road. The property is bounded on the north by Temple street, upon which the Temple Street Cable Road will soon be extended. The ocean and mountain views cannot be exceeded, and is far superior to any other tract WITHIN THE CITY.

THE DIAMOND STREET TRACT

Adjoins the Baptist College and beautiful grounds thereof. If you want a HOME or an INVESTMENT, secure it in the DIAMOND STREET TRACT. You will never have another opportunity for so profitable an investment—one that will triple or quadruple within a few months. In this location you have the fresh ocean breeze.

The sales of this tract will not be made by any lottery scheme, nor will the attention of purchasers be called to it by brass bands or free lunches, but will be sold solely on its merits. You will bear in mind that THIS PROPERTY IS IN THE CITY, and the prices are lower than lots in the new sites in the country, from five to fifteen miles distant.

WATER WILL BE PIPED IN FRONT OF EVERY LOT. ALL LOTS HAVE AN ALLEY. EACH ONE IS WORTH DOUBLE THE PRICE ASKED. THESE LOTS WILL SELL RAPIDLY. SO HURRY UP AND SECURE A GOOD LOCATION.

TERMS OF SALE—One-half cash, one-fourth in six months, and the balance in one year, at 10 per cent. interest. Apply to

MORFORD & SON,

No. 110 N. Spring Street, Temple Block.

PALM SPRINGS

On Southern Pacific Railroad, in San Diego County.

50 Miles East of Riverside and San Bernardino; 100 Miles East of Los Angeles.

NO FROST! NO FOGS! NO HEAVY WINDS! 700 FEET ABOVE sea level! A winter paradise! The home of the banana, date and orange. Wild dates ripen in profusion in an adjoining canyon. Only spot in California where frost, fog and wind storms are absolutely unknown. The earliest season in the State. Best opportunity for men of moderate means. Every fruit and vegetable matures a month to six weeks earlier than anywhere else on the Coast. In a fertile spot at the base of the San Jacinto Mountains lies Palm Valley, famous all over the southern part of the State as being the location of the Aeria Canebrake Springs, whose waters are an absolute specific for rheumatism and a host of other diseases. The soil of the valley is remarkably fertile, and it has been demonstrated that every fruit and vegetable will mature in this favored spot a month or more in advance of any other place. There is a

MAGNIFICENT WATER SUPPLY,

Derived from the Whitewater River and other sources, and a fine stone canal has just been completed, some eight miles in length, which conveys at all times an abundance of water. Ten acres of this land in fruit and early vegetables will furnish an ample income. These lands have been subdivided into town lots and 5, 10 and 20-acre tracts, and will be sold to the highest bidder, on easy terms.

AT AUCTION, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1887.

Excursion trains will be run from Los Angeles, San Diego, San Bernardino and Colton, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. The sale will be conducted by M. S. W. FERGUSON, manager of the Southern California Land and Immigration Company.

RATES OF FARE FOR ROUND TRIP:

From San Francisco and return.....	\$25.00
Los Angeles, San Gabriel, El Monte and Pomona and return.....	3.50
San Antonio and Colton and return.....	3.40
Colton and return.....	2.70

Take train leaving S. P. R. R. depot in Los Angeles at 8 a. m. Monday, October 31, reaching Seven Palms at 12:30 p. m. Leave Colton at 10:30 a. m.

Maps and descriptive matter may be had on application to

The Southern California Land and Immigration Company,

10 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO, OR AT PASO ROBLES, CAL.

Further information may be had by addressing PALM VALLEY LAND AND WATER COMPANY, Room 50, Temple block, Los Angeles, Cal.; CARLDEE STORF, San Bernardino; J. B. FISKE, Redlands; C. B. WELLS & CO., Colton; HARVEY POTTER, Riverside; B. L. MUIR, San Diego, or to J. M. MOORE, Ontario.

For a Sanitarium

No spot in the country offers so many natural advantages as that slightly bench of land in the Duarte commonly known as the

"GEARY RANCH."

There is here found a rare combination of those sanative conditions indispensable to the successful treatment of throat and lung affections. The location is absolutely above the extreme fog limits. The chill of night and early morning hours is tempered by radiated warmth from the mountains that tower behind in close proximity. The heat of day is moderated by the natural conditions insured by an elevated and exposed situation. The magnificent mountains in the rear, afford an effectual barrier against north winds, and from their deep ravines an abundant supply of pure spring water is obtained. A background of rugged mountains, a broad expanse of fertile valley below, with a strip of ocean shimmering beyond, combine to form scenery at once grand and beautiful in its diversified loveliness. The site is within a half hour's drive from the railroad station and over an excellent road of easy grade, by groves and vineyards and through a pretty live oak canyon in which not a trace of sand-wash is visible.

This valuable property, comprising in all 140 acres, will be sold as a whole, or a site for a sanitarium, or mountain hotel. Can be secured on very advantageous terms, providing the parties will erect thereon buildings of a certain value.

For terms and further information apply at the office of

Byram & Poindexter,

No. 27 West First Street.

Furniture

Auction

Sale!

At Corner Ninth and Main.

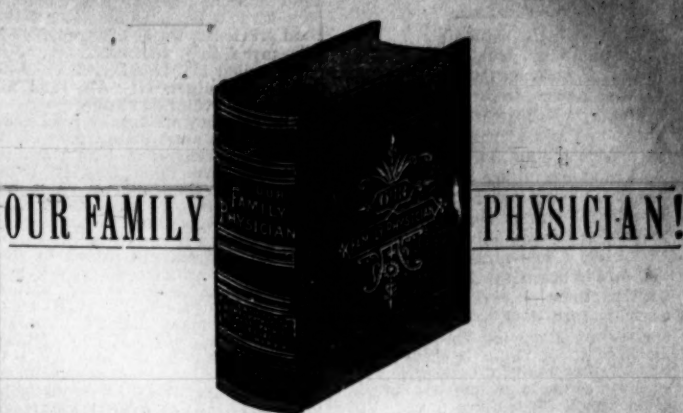
This sale will take place regularly every

Tuesday at 1 o'clock.

HARRY ETTLING, Auctioneer.

A full line of Bedroom, Library, Parlor and Office Furniture will be at hand

VALUABLE BOOK!



GIVEN AWAY!

To all Subscribers of the

WEEKLY

MIRROR!

The price of the WEEKLY MIRROR is \$2.00 a year.

This book sells for \$3.00 in the market. We will furnish both for \$2.00. If the book is to be sent out of this office, 20 cents must accompany order to pay postage.

The price of the WEEKLY MIRROR is \$2.00 a year.

This book sells for \$3.00 in the market. We will furnish both for \$2.00. If the book is to be sent out of this office, 20 cents must accompany order to pay postage.

THE BEST PREMIUM OFFERED

By any Paper in the United States.

Please read these indorsements of distinguished physicians which were sent to the publishers of this grand work:

Having examined the advance sheets of the work entitled "Our Family Physician," I can say that I find it accurate in its descriptions of diseases and reliable in its therapeutical department.

N. P. COOKE, M.D.,
Professor of theory and practice, Hahnemann Medical College.

I hereby certify that I have examined a work entitled "Our Family Physician," and find it to be correct in its diagnosis, and, in my opinion, worthy of the confidence of the public.

H. S. HARR, M.D.,
I have examined the advance sheets of "Our Family Physician." It gives a pleasure to recommend the work as correct in its mode of treatment of diseases, and it deserves wide circulation.

J. F. COOKE, M.D.,
Professor in Burnett's Medical College, Chicago.

After examining the publication "Our Family Physician," I can fully indorse the opinions expressed of its merits by the above gentlemen.

R. A. GUNN, M.D.,
Professor of the Burnett Medical College.

The book contains a valuable chapter of symptoms, which will aid wonderfully in diagnosing diseases, and the proper remedies are given for Allopathy, Homoeopathy, Eclectic, Hydropathic and Herbal.

THE MOST PRACTICAL! THE MOST RELIABLE

Everybody should have a copy of our

"FAMILY PHYSICIAN."

This book contains 544 pages; is eight and one-half inches long, six inches wide and two inches thick. It is printed on extra heavy paper and is handsomely bound, with embossed cover and gilt-lettered back.

IT IS DIFFERENT FROM ALL OTHER WORKS OF THE KIND EVER PUBLISHED. FIRST—It teaches those who have it how to tell what the matter is when some one gets sick. All similar books tell to do if you know what the disease is. THIS BOOK TELLS YOU HOW TO RECOGNIZE THE DISEASE, and then what to do for it. No other book published does this.

SECOND—When a person is really attacked by a dangerous disease, it enables you to know the fact, and in such cases its advice is, "Send for a competent physician at once." In all ordinary cases, such as can be cured without

a doctor (and most of the ailments in a family are of this kind, if only you could recognize them), it gives full directions for treatment. The point is, that it teaches you the difference between a dangerous and a trifling disease, and tells you when it is necessary and when it is not necessary to call a physician. No other book published does this.

THIRD—It gives separately, and for each disease, the methods used by each of the different "schools of medicine," and in all cases the prescriptions are made by the most eminent men in their respective mode of practice. This makes the work specially suited to the needs of every family, no matter what school of medicine they prefer—the Allopathic, Homoeopathic, Hydropathic, Eclectic or Herbal. NO OTHER BOOK PUBLISHED DOES THIS.

WE WILL SHOW YOU HOW IT DOES THIS

If you will call and see us.

Every family should have a guide to health to assist the family doctor.

not intended to take the place of the doctor in every instance, but to help you do everything possible in his absence.

—TO OUR OLD SUBSCRIBERS:—

It is customary with newspapers to give premiums to new subscribers only; but the publishers of the Mirror mean to reverse this old rule; they intend to do as well, at least, by their old subscribers—those who have stood by the paper in years past, and paid their money for it "right straight along." We propose to show our appreciation of these friends in a substantial manner; and as the premium to be offered is expensive, and as our express object in offering it is to increase our list of subscribers, we will require every old subscriber who may receive his subscription, in order to receive the valuable premium, to bring in AT LEAST ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER, to whom the premium will be given, as well as to the old subscriber.

RELIABLE :: AGENTS :: WANTED.

In every school district in California and neighboring States.

THE TIMES-MIRROR CO.,

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

PRACTICAL POINTS ABOUT HOME LIFE AND LIVING.

Life in Hotels and Boarding Houses—Hints to Housewives—The Dearth of Domestic Help—John Chinaman.

(Contributed.)

At this time, when the cities and towns of Southern California are filled to overflowing with strangers, there are many who are throwing open their doors to these strangers, and at the same time adding to the general household fund by taking a few boarders. There are many more who would really like to do so, perhaps to whom this method of earning a little ready money would be a real blessing, who would not dare to make the attempt because, perhaps, their house is not handsomely or richly furnished, or the trouble and expense of preparing these boarders means per day the same as to them like a rather doubtful enterprise. And so it can be made if one has not sufficient knack of making a very little seem like a great deal. And yet in this country of high rates for board, and the comparative low price of provisions, boarders can be made to "pay," and at the same time one can have the pleasant consciousness that the boarders are satisfied with their surroundings, and the table, and with the boarding mistress herself. People going into a private house to board do not expect all the conveniences of a first-class hotel. Neither do they expect to pay the same price for board that they would at a first-class hotel. Rooms may be ever so simply furnished, but if they are kept spotlessly clean and pure they are certain to make a good and lasting impression on the mind of the new boarder. The bedroom may not be large enough to take in a full chamber set, but after all they are not real necessities. A pretty French bed, a washstand, bureau, easy chair or rocker will furnish a room very nicely. The bedding, however coarse, should be spotlessly clean, and will give infinitely more satisfaction than will "doubtful" linen. The washstand may be simply a packing box covered with cretonne; but if the washbowl and pitcher are always kept clean and the pitcher constantly filled with water, if there is a cake of good toilet soap in the soap dish, and the table, and the clean towels convenient, that packing case, i. e., washstand, can be made to prove a veritable blessing. I should not advise any to purchase carpets to cover the floors of the parlor. But in bedrooms especially matting is much better. It is much more easily swept clean, is more healthful than carpet, and much cheaper, and certainly looks much more neat and pretty. A cheap and useful addition to a bedroom is a little shelf for holding books, etc. A little cheap pine or redwood shelf it may be, but covered with a pretty lambrequin of felt, or better still, the remnant of the cretonne left from the washstand will give it a pretty "homey" look. Curtains of white muslin or scrim, or even of cheese cloth, looped back with bright ribbons, are inexpensive and yet add much to the appearance of a room. And then in regard to the table, simple food perfectly cooked is always much more desired by the average boarder than an elaborate menu uninvitingly served.

When plenty of good fresh fruits and vegetables are so easily procured and for such a trifling outlay, why will so many of our housekeepers insist upon using so much that is canned? Our season is such here that even in mid-winter we can always be sure of plenty of fresh fruits and vegetables, and certainly they are much cheaper, and infinitely more to be desired than "canned stuff."

Crockery also is cheap so there is no excuse for setting a table with cracked or nicked dishes. Let the tablecloth be snowy white, the napkins dainty, the food and dishes bright, and the table, if laid out, and no matter how simple the meal may be it will be partaken with a relish. In this country we can always have a vase or dish on the table filled with bright, white, or pink flowers, and only those who know what luxuries flowers in the winter are, can fully appreciate them and certainly they add one-half to the looks or appearance of the table. Let the morning meal consist mainly of bread, well cooked and tastefully prepared, is sure to bring an exclamation of pleasure or look of satisfaction from the new inmate of your home and heart. Dinner may consist of roast mutton, beef or veal, and at least one or two fresh berries and fruits make up a menu which none could afford to disdain. Tea should consist mainly of light fresh biscuit or rolls, and perhaps more cereals, a light cake or ginger bread, more fruit, and a little milk, preserve, and good tea, and for those who do not drink tea, plenty of good warm milk. The articles of food most to be desired, viz., cereals, milk, eggs, fruits and vegetables, cost so little that they are within the reach of all, and it takes but little time to prepare them. Heavy, elaborate meals are not half so desirable or healthful as simple, well-cooked ones. The average boarder will hail the latter with delight. Heavy puddings, pastries and rich cakes are not worth the time or trouble it takes to prepare them, to say nothing of the cost. And the meat, etc., left over from one meal may be wadded over into a most tempting and appetizing dish for the next. If desired, I will give in my next some good, plain, healthful and substantial receipts for cooking. And I sincerely trust that no housekeeper who really longs to add to the household fund, or earn a little pocket money for herself in this way, will hesitate to do so because she cannot show a richly furnished house or set an extravagant table.

THE DEARTH OF DOMESTIC HELP. Oh! dear yes; people are just thronging here from the East, we know, and I suppose ought to rejoice because all this increase of population also adds to the increase of wealth in the State and all that, but—well, frankly, we cannot but feel that if a host of good servants would only come here, there, there would be much more rejoicing over them by the average housekeepers than can be felt by the land speculators when real estate which they may have in hand takes a sudden "rise." Why are we so desirous of these "ladies of the kitchen," when the East is literally over-flooded with them? What few can be procured for love or money (and certainly they demand a good generous share of

the latter), are so independent and "high-down" in their ideas that we tremble before them, and in despair we turn to John Chinaman for relief. And does he bring us no relief? Well, sometimes he is a very good cook, but then we never dare to investigate the mysteries of the kitchen while he is cooking, that is, I never have dared since the day when I happened in and found him mixing the "gams" for breakfast with the same water that he had previously washed the potatoes in. To my feeble remembrance, John only smiled his bland and child-like smile, and observed: "Ah, good nice allee samee water do muchee."

Oh, yes, they are usually good cooks; but—well, it won't do to often look behind the screens when John washes the kitchen. We think that it comes natural for a Chinaman to save water. Certainly it was a rare and precious substance he could not be more careful of it, and he never, no never, was in the habit of using water for his washing, for instance, mark how saving he is of it. Could any other nationality under the sun make so little water wash so very many clothes? Certainly the clothes may not all be as clean as "smoke," tobacco bath no charm for him; opium is bliss to him, not to us. We are obliged to submit when he smashes our pet crockery: when he slams the door, thereby knocking some valuable article of bric-a-brac from the mantel or shelf; when he waits on the table with his hat on, and his big wooden shoes go clumping about on the floor, utterly disrelling all thoughts of quiet. True, John can usually iron. He can make the "gude man's" linen and our own collars and cuffs to shine. But, oh! Well, he can iron all our pretty tuckings the wrong way. He is warranted to wash all the color out of our delicate muslins, and the whiteness of the baby's best embroidered robes, and then as a finish he can clean his irons on these same muslins and embroidered robes, and the shirt bosoms shall not be soiled, he can manage to make the "fronts" of things look "passing fair" and forget all about the "backs" of them.

Oh! John Chinaman, how much you cause us to suffer! What wages you demand, and how little you give in return! We don't want you any longer. We have no further use for you. We won't submit to be ruled by you any longer. Go back to China where you came from;—Oh! wait a minute, we cannot spare you yet, John, we haven't any one to take your place.

I became so thoroughly disgusted with the Chinese as house servants a few months ago, that I determined to submit to their rule no longer. Surely in all Southern California there must be some one whom I could get to come and "do" for us, and I determined to find that "some one" if she was to be found. But, alas, the search was long and wearisome. After many days, when I was almost ready to give up the search in despair, I found a dame, I don't know her name, but I determined to find that "some one" if she was to be found. But, alas, the search was long and wearisome. After many days, when I was almost ready to give up the search in despair, I found a dame, I don't know her name, but I determined to find that "some one" if she was to be found. But, alas, the search was long and wearisome. After many days, when I was almost ready to give up the search in despair, I found a dame, I don't know her name, but I determined to find that "some one" if she was to be found.

Our second venture was a young girl, very young—about 15 years of age. She should think—and Spanish by birth. She could not speak one word of English when she came to us, and was as utterly untaught, uncouth and altogether ignorant a specimen as could be found. However, she looked nice, and I clothed her in good, clean, new and comfortable clothing, offered to teach her everything about housekeeping; in short, make her a good servant, and offered to pay her \$15 a month and board until such time as she should be thoroughly trained, then I would give her more. How I worked and how often I became utterly discouraged when trying to teach that girl the mysteries of housework. At last, after a week she could mix a pan of bread without forgetting half the ingredients, and wash the dishes without breaking several pieces each time. She could also set the table so that it would not shake the family, entirely seak to look at it. And then she demanded more wages. I demurred at first and said: "Wait until you are really worth more," but she was not willing to wait, so I agreed to pay her \$20 instead of \$15. A fortnight passed, and the maiden, like Oliver Twist, demanded "more." "Dere nudder family pay me twentee-five dollaars." And then I waxed wroth; I bade her go to the family who would pay her \$25. Doubtless, if she is still there, they have been compelled to "raise" her pay \$5 each fortnight.

I have gone back to John Chinaman. But Oh! how I yearn for a good old-fashioned Bridget. Why cannot a few carloads be sent out to us? I thought so little of them when I had them. Doubtless, at times I considered them also arrogant, etc. But I have grown wiser now, and when I read of the incoming tide of Eastern people I give vent to a long sigh of utter weariness and say: "O if they would only bring out some first-class house servants with them, what a source of relief it would be to the poor, tired, worn out housekeepers."

MRS. MARY E. STAFFORD.

The Indicator.

(Boston Transcript.)

The luxuries of life are the first to feel depression in business, and by closely watching the demand for the least needful articles or conveniences, and by observing when and where it quickens or falls off, one may detect the shifting conditions of the world of trade.

A Shrewd Notion.

"I met Mr. Smith in a shabby coat a while ago. He has not failed, has he?" "O no, he only put on that coat when he goes to the assessor's to give in his property for assessment."

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE STORY OF THE BUSHWACKER'S DAUGHTER.

Guerrilla Warfare—Lonely Homes—The Flight Through the Dark Cavern—Faithful Old Sambo—He thinks "the Year of Jubilee Am Coming."

CHAPTER VIII.

The hours of the long June day had worn away, and the soft beauty of the evening twilight had melted into the moonlit radiance of the night. Lillian and her companion had been undisturbed since the departure of the guerrilla leader in the morning by any further visitations from those without. Their plain, coarse food had been passed in by one of the rebel band and received from him in silence. Since his first visit they had seen nothing more of the old negro, but now, in the quiet hush of the night, as the noise of the camp was stilled, his words came back to Lillian, keeping alive in her heart the faint hope of escape.

It was nearly 11 o'clock when their attention was attracted by a slight noise, which seemed to proceed from one of the narrow passage-ways in the rear of the cave. It was a faint, rattling sound, as of falling stones and the dropping of little handfuls of gravel. "Do you hear that noise?" whispered Lillian.

"Yes," said Byrd, "let us keep quiet and wait."

"That in de Lawd and dis yere chile." The words came back again to Lillian's memory like the echo of some musical refrain. They seemed born anew out of the sound of that dropping gravel. The falling stones echoed: "True in de Lawd," and the silver moonlight, stealing down through the narrow cracks overhead, was like a silent "Amen!"

For some fifteen minutes the sound continued, then for a moment all was still. Their eager ears caught at length the faintest sound of a footfall, and soon they could just discern the outlines of the old negro's form as he approached them from the back of the cave.

"Ole Sambo, he hab come," he whispered as he reached the spot where they were seated. "Be careful, honey, an' make no noise, but jes cum 'long wid me. It pears like de good Lawd cum save yer wid de help ob dis yere chile."

Noislessly, yet swiftly, they followed in the footsteps of their sable guide. He led them into one of the longest and narrowest of the galleries running back from the body of the cave. Byrd had explored it while Lillian slept. It was about a quarter of a mile in length, its arched roof rising high and its floor smooth and level. As they reached its terminus, a wall of solid, impenetrable rock lifted itself up before them.

"You nebber gets too dare at de end," whispered Sambo. "Dis yere Jordan ain't jes de smoothest road to trappel, nobow. Wait whiles I climbs up dis rock, den gib me yer han', Missis, and Massa Cunnel he an' dis chile help yer up."

The negro dragged himself up over a high, ragged rock, till he secured a firm foothold, and then clinging to a projecting cliff above, he reached down and extended his hand to Lillian, who, with the greatest difficulty, succeeded, with the assistance rendered her by pulling herself up to the spot where he stood. She was followed as speedily as possible by Byrd. "We's a little higher to get; jes stan' yer till I see ready fun for move," said Sambo, and he drew out a dark lantern, which was already lighted, from a recess in the rock, and pointed out to them an opening about ten feet above them, barely of sufficient size to admit of their creeping through it.

"Dat's de spot ob our exodus," exclaimed Sambo with a huge grin, "de only way we can get out ob dis yere Egypt. Yer muss be mighty keeful, honey, dis dere's nuffin fur yer cin'g ter but dese yer leetle notches. Put yer foots in dese leetle notches, an' hole on ter de cliffs as ye go up."

They were making their way upwards; evidently the passage ran mainly in the direction of the mountain top, though it had narrow windings and sudden turns, and as they went up, the old negro, and she stood steadily, her foot in a narrow niche and with her hands clinging to a small projecting piece of rock, as Sambo, his clumsy frame, though the opening was below, and which formed the entrance into another covered passage, some fifteen feet above the base of the one that they were leaving. In a few minutes he took the lead, and Colonel had crept safely into that upper gallery, and the black stopped just long enough to lay over the opening a broad, flat rock, which served to prevent any voice or trace of the way through which they had escaped being discovered below.

"Dis yere smacks a leetle ob de king-dom comin', but we hab a good way ter go afore we reaches de Canaan. I set hab a leetle ob de spirit afore we goes furder; 'twill help ye ter trappel."

He drew from his pocket a flask of pure old wine, of which Lillian and the Colonel both drank a little, and then they went on with quick and silent steps they hurried on.

They were making their way upwards; evidently the passage ran mainly in the direction of the mountain top, though it had narrow windings and sudden turns, and as they went up, the old negro, and she stood steadily, her foot in a narrow niche and with her hands clinging to a small projecting piece of rock, as Sambo, his clumsy frame, though the opening was below, and which formed the entrance into another covered passage, some fifteen feet above the base of the one that they were leaving. In a few minutes he took the lead, and Colonel had crept safely into that upper gallery, and the black stopped just long enough to lay over the opening a broad, flat rock, which served to prevent any voice or trace of the way through which they had escaped being discovered below.

"Dis yere smacks a leetle ob de king-dom comin', but we hab a good way ter go afore we reaches de Canaan. I set hab a leetle ob de spirit afore we goes furder; 'twill help ye ter trappel."

He drew from his pocket a flask of pure old wine, of which Lillian and the Colonel both drank a little, and then they went on with quick and silent steps they hurried on.

They were making their way upwards; evidently the passage ran mainly in the direction of the mountain top, though it had narrow windings and sudden turns, and as they went up, the old negro, and she stood steadily, her foot in a narrow niche and with her hands clinging to a small projecting piece of rock, as Sambo, his clumsy frame, though the opening was below, and which formed the entrance into another covered passage, some fifteen feet above the base of the one that they were leaving. In a few minutes he took the lead, and Colonel had crept safely into that upper gallery, and the black stopped just long enough to lay over the opening a broad, flat rock, which served to prevent any voice or trace of the way through which they had escaped being discovered below.

"Dis yere smacks a leetle ob de king-dom comin', but we hab a good way ter go afore we reaches de Canaan. I set hab a leetle ob de spirit afore we goes furder; 'twill help ye ter trappel."

He drew from his pocket a flask of pure old wine, of which Lillian and the Colonel both drank a little, and then they went on with quick and silent steps they hurried on.

They were making their way upwards; evidently the passage ran mainly in the direction of the mountain top, though it had narrow windings and sudden turns, and as they went up, the old negro, and she stood steadily, her foot in a narrow niche and with her hands clinging to a small projecting piece of rock, as Sambo, his clumsy frame, though the opening was below, and which formed the entrance into another covered passage, some fifteen feet above the base of the one that they were leaving. In a few minutes he took the lead, and Colonel had crept safely into that upper gallery, and the black stopped just long enough to lay over the opening a broad, flat rock, which served to prevent any voice or trace of the way through which they had escaped being discovered below.

"Dis yere smacks a leetle ob de king-dom comin', but we hab a good way ter go afore we reaches de Canaan. I set hab a leetle ob de spirit afore we goes furder; 'twill help ye ter trappel."

He drew from his pocket a flask of pure old wine, of which Lillian and the Colonel both drank a little, and then they went on with quick and silent steps they hurried on.

They were making their way upwards; evidently the passage ran mainly in the direction of the mountain top, though it had narrow windings and sudden turns, and as they went up, the old negro, and she stood steadily, her foot in a narrow niche and with her hands clinging to a small projecting piece of rock, as Sambo, his clumsy frame, though the opening was below, and which formed the entrance into another covered passage, some fifteen feet above the base of the one that they were leaving. In a few minutes he took the lead, and Colonel had crept safely into that upper gallery, and the black stopped just long enough to lay over the opening a broad, flat rock, which served to prevent any voice or trace of the way through which they had escaped being discovered below.

"Dis yere smacks a leetle ob de king-dom comin', but we hab a good way ter go afore we reaches de Canaan. I set hab a leetle ob de spirit afore we goes furder; 'twill help ye ter trappel."

He drew from his pocket a flask of pure old wine, of which Lillian and the Colonel both drank a little, and then they went on with quick and silent steps they hurried on.

They were making their way upwards; evidently the passage ran mainly in the direction of the mountain top, though it had narrow windings and sudden turns, and as they went up, the old negro, and she stood steadily, her foot in a narrow niche and with her hands clinging to a small projecting piece of rock, as Sambo, his clumsy frame, though the opening was below, and which formed the entrance into another covered passage, some fifteen feet above the base of the one that they were leaving. In a few minutes he took the lead, and Colonel had crept safely into that upper gallery, and the black stopped just long enough to lay over the opening a broad, flat rock, which served to prevent any voice or trace of the way through which they had escaped being discovered below.

"Dis yere smacks a leetle ob de king-dom comin', but we hab a good way ter go afore we reaches de Canaan. I set hab a leetle ob de spirit afore we goes furder; 'twill help ye ter trappel."

He drew from his pocket a flask of pure old wine, of which Lillian and the Colonel both drank a little, and then they went on with quick and silent steps they hurried on.

They were making their way upwards; evidently the passage ran mainly in the direction of the mountain top, though it had narrow windings and sudden turns, and as they went up, the old negro, and she stood steadily, her foot in a narrow niche and with her hands clinging to a small projecting piece of rock, as Sambo, his clumsy frame, though the opening was below, and which formed the entrance into another covered passage, some fifteen feet above the base of the one that they were leaving. In a few minutes he took the lead, and Colonel had crept safely into that upper gallery, and the black stopped just long enough to lay over the opening a broad, flat rock, which served to prevent any voice or trace of the way through which they had escaped being discovered below.

There and there was one of the who was loyal to the Union, and he was loyal upon an enemy. Guerrilla warfare was cruel, bloodthirsty and cowardly. But the South depended much upon it, and its outrages were never rebuked, nor its cruelty punished. "I think, Massa Cunnel, dare am no place whar you an' de young Missis would be jest safe on dis side of yer own camp. Ole Sambo, he knows de way, an' pears like he hab best take yer rifle dare."

Lillian suggested the home of her Union friends over the mountains, but Col. Byrd, endorsing Sambo's opinion that "They wouldn't be safe dare from de guerrillas, nobow," yielded quietly to the necessity which decided the direction of their flight.

(To be continued.)

The Vernon Railway Company will have cars passing the Nadeau Orange tract by December 15th. Lots are selling fast. A. L. Teale, 10 Court street.

Real Estate.

SAN JUAN BY-THE-SEA

TOWN PROPERTY!

RANCHES

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

APPLY TO

Thomas & Auger,

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS,

CAPISTRANO.

—OR—

F. D. LEONARD,

SANTA ANA,

Los Angeles Co., Cal.

ONVALSLEVO NVNF NVS

For Sale!

CHOICE BARGAINS.

WILL BE MADE

IN A FEW DAYS.

San Juan

By-the-Sea.

Railroad Connections!

THOMAS & AUGER,

Resident Agents, P. O., Capistrano.

F. D. LEONARD,

Agent at Santa Ana.

LORDSBURG!

Property is changing hands in Lordsburg every day at steadily advancing prices. The hotel and other valuable improvements are rapidly assuming shape. The town now has a large schoolhouse, a meat market, stores, restaurants, real-estate office, telephone and post offices, lumber yards, a livery stable, newspaper and printing office.

Take a trip to Lordsburg and look over the ground. Investigate the basis on which this town was founded and the progress of its growth, and you will see why investors have done so well here.

Apply at the office of the

Pacific Land Improvement Company,

LORDSBURG, CAL.

ONLY A HOME.

And only a country home, but a beautiful and comfortable and remunerative one, with nice surroundings and in choice locality.

For particulars inquire of

W. B. RUFF,

228 North Main street.

ALDINE SQUARE TRACT!

Lots are Now on the Market and Selling Fast.

—THIS IS—

THE FINEST SUBDIVISION EVER OFFERED FOR SALE

—IN THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES—

Situated on Jefferson, Alameda and Santa Fe Avenue.

Lots \$800 and Upwards.

Terms to Suit Purchasers.

Lots in Aldine Square!

Platted and arranged after the famous Aldine Square of Chicago, are offered to the public at MODERATE PRICES, and we can safely assert that every lot sold by us during the next thirty days will DOUBLE IN VALUE within a few months.

The facilities for reaching ALDINE SQUARE are unsurpassed. The ELECTRIC ROAD, on Santa Fe Avenue, running in front of ALDINE SQUARE, and the Southern Pacific Railroad, with its new and adopted passenger station, named "DIXIE SQUARE STATION," located corner Jefferson and Alameda streets (all regular passenger trains will stop), makes rapid transit in reaching the center of the city in a few minutes, while the fare on either line will be only FIVE CENTS.

For a BUSINESS LOCATION, Jefferson and Alameda, being already well populated, offers to the merchant a grand opportunity for all branches of merchandising.

For a HOME, this charming tract, away from the turmoil and bustle of the city, surrounded as it is with its ORANGE AND WALNUT GROVES, is an elysium of comfort, a VERITABLE GARDEN OF EDEN.

—FOR PLAT AND MAP SHOWING DESIGN OF THE FAMOUS—

"ALDINE SQUARE,"

—CALL AT THE OFFICE OF—

The Los Angeles and Chicago Real Estate Bureau,

116 West First street,

Moss & Ward, 134 N. Main St.,

AND ALL RELIABLE REAL-ESTATE DEALERS.

IVANHOO

The Best Investment Offered Anywhere Near Los Angeles!

IVANHOO offers more inducements to purchasers of residence lots than any other suburb of Los Angeles. Among the many reasons why IVANHOO property is a first-class investment, we may mention the following:

First—It is only four miles from the Courthouse in Los Angeles to the center of IVANHOO.

Second—It is connected with Los Angeles by the best steam dummy railway in California.

Third—The fare from the city is FIVE CENTS.

Fourth—Trains will run OFTEN enough and FAST enough to accommodate business men.

Fifth—A complete water system furnishes water to every lot.

Sixth—The land is high and the atmosphere pure and dry.

Seventh—The soil is first-class.

Eighth—The lots are offered at prices far below other property near the city.

Ninth—The easy terms of payment, which are as follows: ONE-FIFTH CASH, and the BALANCE in EIGHT EQUAL MONTHLY PAYMENTS, WITHOUT INTEREST.

If you want any information, or wish to see IVANHOO, call on us and we will cheerfully furnish all information.

BYRAM & POINDEXTER,

Agents, 27 West First Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Division No. 2!

THE RAYMOND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,

Having sold the greater part of Division No. 1, now offers to buyers

DIVISION NO. 2, IN FRONT OF RAYMOND HOTEL,

—INCLUDING—

A Long Frontage on Garfield Ave.

Street Railroad now being built and will be running from Raymond to Alhambra within a few weeks.

Cheapest property in Pasadena. Apply to

W. G. HUGHES, SECRETARY,

Room 9, Los Angeles Nat'l Bank Bldg.